

"Napanee Express,"

A Reform Political and Family Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT THE
OFFICE,

Warner's Block, East Street, Napanee, a few
doctors north of Soby House Corner.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
\$1.00 per annum in advance, free of postage, or
\$1.50 if not so paid.

Rates of advertising made known on appli-
cation.

A liberal discount for contract advertisements
by the year.

Correspondence solicited from all parts of the
county or neighboring townships.

JOB PRINTING

In every style and of every description, executed
with neatness and despatch at reasonable rates.

J. B. BENSON,
Publisher and Proprietor.

Business Cards.

Alex. C. Davis,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Napanee
Ontario.

James Aylsworth,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Tan-
worth.

S. D. Clarke,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Odessa,
Ontario.

J. J. Watson,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates, Adolphustown.

Peter E. R. Mille,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses, Switzer-
ville Ont.

Robert Graham,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses. Office
In the Dominion Store, Enterprise.

J. B. Allison,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and
Certificates. Parma P. O., South
Fredericksburg.

Charles Lane,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates. Office—Front of Grammar
School, Bridge Street, Napanee.

J. B. Randall,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Cer-
tificates. Also Agent for the Beaver and
Toronto Fire Insurance Company and the
Mutual Life Association of Canada. Resi-
dence—Shannonville, Ont.

Murphy & Bedford,

BARRISTERS AT LAW, MILL POINT.
Money to lend on improved Real Estate.

E. B. Stone,

BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, So-
licitor in Chancery, etc. OFFICE—
Grange Block, Dundas St.

Deroche & Madden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers,
Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange
Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy
terms.

H. M. DEROCHE.

J. H. MADDEN.

Cartwright & Gibson,

BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, So-
licitors in Chancery and Insolvency, No-
taries Public, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block
John Street, Napanee.

J. S. CARTWRIGHT

S. GIBSON.

R. Tracy, M. D.,
BELLEVILLE.

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Office and Residence, two doors east
from the Bank of Montreal, near the Con-
gregational Church, Hotel St.

Reeve & Morden,

BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law

Napanee

J. B. BENSON, Publisher.)

VOL. 16.

NAPANEE TICKET AGENCY.

Grand Trunk Railway Tickets for sale at
Grange & Bro's Drug Store.

For all stations east and west. American
money taken at par, from Napanee to Mil-
waukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, San Fran-
cisco &c., to all Lake Ports. Passengers pur-
chasing tickets from the undersigned avoid
the double and delay of exchanging tickets,
and re-checking baggage to Toronto. Cheap-
est route to the west. Return tickets to King-
ston, Belleville, Toronto, Montreal, Portland
etc. For further particulars apply at GRANGE
& BRO'S Exchange Office, Passenger agent
G. T. R. Uncurrent money bought and sold.

Imperial Fire Insurance Co.
OFFICE LONDON (ESTABLISHED 1803,) Capital and Reserved
Fund

£1,969,000 - - - Stirling.
Funds invested in Canada.—\$105,000
RINTOUL BROS., General Agents.

24 St. Sacramento St. Montreal.
H. L. GEDDES, Agent,
Napanee and vicinity.

THE PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE—PICKTON, ONT.
(Established 30th Sept., 1854).

PRESIDENT—STEPHEN B. HUBBS,
VICE-PRESIDENT—JOHN PRINYER,
MANAGER AND INSPECTOR—L. B. STIN-
SON.

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JAMES CALNAN, Esqs.

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Esq., Athol.

This Company is established upon strictly
Mutual principles, insuring farm property
Townships, and property not more hazar-
dous in Towns and Villages and offers great
advantages to insure at low rates for Three
or Four Years either, on the Premium
Note or Cash System.

March 9th, 1875.

521-y.

Pringle & Bros.,
MACHINE SHOP

THE CELEBRATED
ECLIPSE

Mower and Reaper Combined.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.

"THE GREATEST"

NAPANEE ONT.

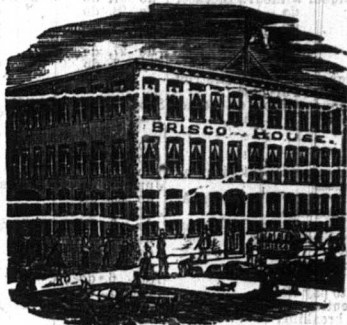
Sweet "Sabbath" Bells

How sweetly sounds those Sabbath Bells
When all things else are calm and sweet
Their music future bliss foretells,
While thoughts of Heaven our bosom
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

All Nature with repose seems blest,
The river hath a noiseless sweep;
The very clouds appear to rest
As on the hills their shadows sleep—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

Who would such blissful rest forego,
To plunge in giddy Joy's excess?
The more of life like this we know,
We love Time's noisy whirl the less—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

Earth's transient pleasures may decoy,
While Passion hath unbounded sway
But years will all their charms destroy
And more endear the Holy Day—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.

First-Class Sample Rooms for Com-
mercial Travellers.

Omnibus to and from all Trains and
Boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

PAISLEY HOUSE.
(John St. opposite the Market.)
NAPANEE, ONT.

A First Class Hotel centrally located, with ex-
cellent yard and stabling accommodation

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
BELLEVILLE.

Every Accommodation for Commercial
Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL,
PROPRIETOR.

MCDONAD HOUSE,
(Late Clark House)
BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Pickton and
Campbellford.

Bus to and from the cars. 39-y.



Land for Sale

30,000 ACRES.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for
the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and
Wild Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres;
also of City, Town and Village property, in all
parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low
prices and easy terms.

Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets
Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

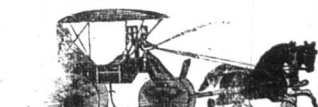
Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese
Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc

I am now making a very superior article
in a sawed cheese box, which I will
sell at 12c. All orders intrusted to me
will receive prompt attention



The 'Bewitched' F

IN TWO CHAPTERS

CHAPTER I.—THE MYSTERIOUS
TIONS.

If anybody should find the in-
teresting story hard to read, I
shall let the reproach down to
credit of our modern novelists,
fast educating the public into
underrating of reality. They
occurrences wonderfully infer-
ness and in spirit to actual eve-
still, by the superstitious sur-
printers's types, impose them on
readers as daring conceptions.
sult is, that if one relates a bit of
its superiority to fiction becomes
back, and actual occurrences are
lieved because they so exceed the
of what the slow wits can im-
will endeavor, as far as I know
to keep this astonishing narra-
to level of ordinary romance, but
many instances where it may in-
rise above these limits, the reader
to make an effort.

Big Tom Treddock was—now,
many years ago—my school com-
and when we separated at the
that institution, it was with a
understanding that it was his des-
tine the army, with a view of be-
field marshal in an unusually sh-
od of time; but strange to say,
I, instead, married a second cousin
sequently settled down in one of
tern counties at a place called I
Grange, and there he began his
practising gentleman-farming on
large scale. He had often writ-
pressing invitations to visit him
farm; and by way, I suppose, of
temptation, greatly occupied his
epistles with exciting accounts
plentifulness of game, which I
slightly inconsistent with the de-
scriptions given of heavy crops.
he had become an enthusiast on
ject of artificial composts, and
lessly sinking a mint of money in
ploughs, I knew he would also
liking for seeing a purbridge on-
so, possibly, there was a chance
a shot or two after all. Besides
little curious to know how Tom
settled down into married life,
gone with him in bygone years.

Murphy & Bedford,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
MILL POINT.
Money to lend on improved Real Estate.

E. B. Stone,
BARRISTER, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, etc. OFFICE—Grange Block, Dundas St.

Deroche & Madden,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc. OFFICE—In Grange Block, Napanee. Money to loan on easy terms.

H. M. Deroche. **J. H. Madden.**
Cartwright & Gibson,
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J. S. Cartwright **S. Gibson.**
R. Tracy, M. D.,
BELLEVILLE.
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucheur
Office and Residence, two doors east from the Bank of Montreal, near the Congregational Church, Hotel St. 39

Reeve & Morden,
BARRISTERS and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, etc. OFFICE—Perry's New Block Dundas Street, Napanee, Ontario.
W. A. Reeve, M. A., **L. Morden.**
Co. Crown Attorney.

E. A. Deroche,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act of 1875.
Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.

Williams & Hooper,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc., Napanee, Ontario.
W. A. Williams, **E. Hooper, M. A.**
Official Assignee

W. F. Hall,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under Insolvent Act of 1875. Fire Insurance Agent, &c. Office of Napanee Paper Mills, East Street.

James Grange, M. D.,
GRADUATE University of Victoria College, Canada, and College and Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
Special Attention paid to Diseases of the Eye.
Office and Residence: Centre Street, Napanee, Ont.

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LAND AGENT, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Agent—Office—corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

F. Bartlett,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER, West Street, Napanee. Plans, Specification and Detail Drawings furnished. Builder's work measured and value computed.

Machine Shop,
STEAM ENGINES and all kinds of Machinery repaired on the shortest notice. Room under the place, opposite the old City Hotel, corner of Adelaide and Bridge Streets.

Barford Fire Insurance Co.
INCORPORATED 1810.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

MOUNT DEPOSITED IN CANADA in accordance with the Act 130/000.

Insures property against fire as low as any other reliable company. All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid in Canada funds or Gold. Isolated dwellings insured at exceedingly low rates.

H. L. GEDDES, Agent,
for Napanee and vicinity.

Harris & Empey.

Grange, Esq., M. P. P., Napanee; J. E. Proctor, Esq., Brighton; G. W. Webb, Esq., Colborne; G. Jones, Esq., Trenton; J. Redner, Esq., Rednersville; Owen Roblin, Esq., Wm. Delong, Esq., Ameliasburg; H. A. McFaul, Esq., Hillier; Wm. Delong, Esq., Ameliasburg; Jas. Johnson, Esq., Athol.
This Company is established upon strictly Mutual principles, insuring farm property Townships, and property not more hazardous in Towns and Villages and offers great advantages to insure at low rates for Three or Four Years either on the Premium Note or Cash System.
March 9th, 1875. 521-y.

Pringle & Bros.,
MACHINE SHOP
THE CELEBRATED
ECLIPSE
Mower and Reaper Combined.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING.
PLOW SHEARS OF ALL KINDS.
STEEL AND CHILLED PLOWS.
And every variety of Casting and Machine work, done on the Shortest Notice.

WOOD.
A quantity of Hard and Soft Wood for sale, at the lowest market price.
Foundry and Machine Shop, Mill St., west of Big Mill, Napanee.
PRINGLE BROS.
LIVERY at MILL POINT.

MR. JOHN FINLAYSON is prepared to furnish the best of rigs, either single or double.
At the Old Commercial Hotel
MAIN STREET
Mill Point, Jan 30th, 1877. 45

Farmland Town Property
FOR SALE.
A NUMBER of farms in the Counties of Northumberland and Hastings, also some very valuable city property in Belleville, and both village and farming property, in and near the village of Brighton.
Apply to
J. B. BENSON,
Napanee.
March 12th, 1877. 47-48.

Benoni Briggs
WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage they have extended to him during the past twenty-five years, and begs to announce that he has
AGAIN COMMENCED BUSINESS.

in the Boot and Shoe line, in the shop, opposite the Campbell House, Napanee, at the sign of the "Big Boot." Having engaged Mr. Geo. Mitchell, formerly in the employ of Messrs. McRossie & Downey, he intends to manufacture all kinds of custom work of the very best material and workmanship, and solicits a continuance of public patronage.
Repairing done on short notice, and on liberal terms.
S-H. BENONI BRIGGS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
Consumption, that scourge of humanity, is the great dread of the human family, in all civilized countries.
I feel confident that I am in possession of the only sure, infallible Remedy—now known to the profession—for the positive and speedy cure of that dread disease, and its unwelcome concomitants, viz: CATARRH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c., &c. Twenty-eight years experience, as a busy practitioner, in the best Consumption Hospitals of the Old and New World, has taught me the value of this Medicine in the cure of all Throat and Lung Complaints. Those suffering with consumption or any of the above maladies, by addressing me, giving

BRIGHTON, ONT.

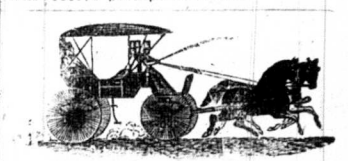
Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Campbellford.
Buss to and from the cars. 39-yl.

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30,000 ACRES.

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Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.
Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,
DEALER IN
SASL, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.
I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box; which I will sell at 123. All orders entrusted to me will receive prompt attention



POTTER BROS.,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES
(ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE,)
NAPANEE, ONT.
We keep nothing but First-Class Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE PRICES

J. A. REID
VE T. SURGEON
NAPANEE ONT.
GRADUATE OF
Ontario Veterinary College.

May be consulted on all diseases of Domesticated Animals, personally at Campbell House or by letter.

TERMS MODERATE
OFFICE—Bridge Street.

1877 SEASON 1877.
PICTON & NAPANEE ROUTE.

The Steamer Shannon,
CAPT. EARLY W. JOHNSON,
will run during the season, to Napanee DAILY (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leaves Picton at 8 a. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving at Napanee at about 9:30.
RETURNING TO PICTON—Leaves Napanee at 3 o'clock, p. m., calling at intermediate ports, arriving in Picton at about 6:30.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious route to all points East, and affords passengers three hours time in the flourishing town of Napanee for business or pleasure, before embarking on the 1 o'clock Day Express Train going East.
When returning, connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton. Double Merchandise (or other freight) will be promptly looked after, carefully handled and attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee.
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

SEND \$3 CASH,
And \$3 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or \$20 all cash, as it will buy a
\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.
PREMIUM CITY BOND,
which gives you at once a chance to draw one of the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to
\$4,350,000.
Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to

many instances where it may rise above these limits, the real to make an effort.

Big Tom Treddock was—no many years ago—my school mate and when we separated at that institution, it was with a understanding that it was his destiny to enter the army, with a view of field marshal in an unusually short time; but strange to say I instead, married a second cousin, settled down in one term counties at a place called Grange, and there obtained a practising gentleman-farmer on a large scale. He had often pressing invitations to visit his farm; and by way, I suppose, temptation, greatly occupied epistles with exciting accounts of plentifulness of game, which slightly inconsistent with the descriptions given of heavy crops he had become an enthusiast of object of artificial composts, and less sinking a mint of money ploughs, I knew he would also like for seeing a partridge on so, possibly, there was a chance a shot or two after all. Beside little curious to know how Treddock settled down into married life gone with him in bygone years dentist's, and learned from his tortions what it was to have tea when sham-pooing was first, I had witnessed his heroic resist the awful hands of the operator in a word, profited by his various ways, for he was two senior; why, then, should I in what change the martial state ed upon him? I wrote, in answer last invitation, saying that I look out for me at the village station on the following Thursday 11:25 a. m. train. That letter was the Monday preceding which, I left plenty of time for a line for reply. No note, however, came did not attach much importance for I knew that when he really to visit him he meant it; and a not at all a formal kind of pe idea of as-cending to any proposition might never have occurred I also had a slight prior acquaintance with his wife, and I did not find any difficulty had arisen in the Thursday morning accordingly leaving town in an early train, I Red Hill station, including a conviction in my mind, as we along, that Tom Treddock's red face would be about the first should see on the platform. But disappointment awaited me, for ing on the little country station it seemed, I was the only passenger neither found my friend or any presenting him.

"O yes," said the dapper stranger, lowering the telegraph sign, whizzing train got into motion; Mr. Treddock very well. I in Treddock at the Grange, for the one gentleman of that name; and all the rest about there wished more like him. At least, ever but some confounded rascal taken a spite against him for but it was to be hoped it would found out who the villain was."

I asked for an explanation—a latter rather mysterious meant.

"For the last three or four answered my companion, carefully pinning up a signal-flag he held in "all kind of damage has been a farm, and they can't find out who does it. They keep a good watch it's of no use; somehow, they e on the rascal. Very likely," he "that is the reason Mr. Treddock come down to the station to me he was expecting you."

"No doubt that was the r said; and very sorry I was to for I felt sure my friend had de ing to merit treatment of that ki

"It was quite the other w station master replied; and he to give Treddock a most enlogi as he walked along by

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, under New Act of 1875.
Office in H. M. Deroche's Law Office.
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—FUNDING— 1810.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

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Harris & Empey,
(Successors to J. C. Bogart.)
Livery & Sale Stables,
JOHN STREET,
South of Dundas Street, Napanee Ont.

The best Matched Teams and Single Rigs always on hand.
Carriages, Cutters, Sleigh Robes, &c., the best in the country, No. 1 to 4.

OCEAN TICKETS.

OCEAN Tickets for sale via Quebec or Halifax in summer, Halifax or Portland in winter, by the Allan S. S. Line, White Star Line, Peninsular and National, via New York. Also return tickets at reduced rates to any point in the Old Country.

RAILWAY TICKETS.
Tickets by the Grand Western Railway, to all points and return at reduced rates.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.
American money bought and sold, and drafts on New York.

ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE.
Agent for the Accidental Insurance Co. of Canada.

A. H. ALLISON, Agent.
Montreal Telegraph Office.
Over Mallory's Drug Store

TO RENT,
The dwelling known as Dr. Oronhyakkeh's.
Apply to
W. S. WILLIAMS.

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A quantity of Hard and Soft Wood for sale, at the lowest market price.

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DR. JOHN S. BURNETT,
167 Jefferson Street,
Louisville, Ky.

No. 6.

CUSTOMS' DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 15th June 1877.
Authorized Discount on American Imports until further notice 5 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

MARBLE ! MARBLE

Monuments, Headstones, etc.,
Carved in newest style in American and Foreign Marble and carefully put up in any part of the country at reasonable rates.

ALL KINDS OF CEMETERY WORK DONE WITH CARE AND PROMPTNESS.

Call before you engage elsewhere. Dundas st., nearly opposite Beaman's corner.

10-6m. **V. KOUBER.**

ADJOINING THE BRISCO HOUSE, NAPANEE, ONT.

"We keep nothing but First-Class Horses and Vehicles, and at REASONABLE PRICES"



Ontario Veterinary College.

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When returning, connects with the Merchants' Express Train from Montreal, thereby making the quickest dispatch for Eastern traffic to Picton. *Bonded Merchandise* (or other freight), will be promptly looked after, carefully handled and attended to.

P. F. McQUAIG, Wharfinger, Picton.
JOHN BOWEY, do Napanee,
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

SEND \$3 CASH,

And \$2 in six monthly payments, making \$21 or \$20 (all cash), as it will buy a

\$20 New Orleans 5 per Cent.

PREMIUM CITY BOND,

which gives you at once a chance to draw one of the 114,072 Premiums, amounting to \$4,350,000.

Authorized by Act of the State Legislature, to be distributed upon a plan originated by the Rothschilds and adopted by the City of Paris and other European cities.

Fourth Premium Drawing takes place at the City Hall, on the

15th Day of July, 1877,

under the direction of the Mayor and other City Officers, and a Committee of Five City Bank Presidents.

97 premiums of \$5,000	\$ 485,000
455 " 1,000	455,000
1,900 " 500	950,000
4,850 " 100	485,000
9,700 " 50	485,000
97,000 " 20	1,940,000

114,072 premiums amounting to \$4,350,000

No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds receive \$22, being principal with accrued interest in any event, the above premiums, being in addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the \$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.

As an investment for large or small amounts of money, it pays better and offers greater security than a Savings Bank.

Draw Bonds and premiums can be cashed through any Bank in this country.

A certainty, as all of these Bonds bear five per cent interest, until paid back.

Absolute security because all the private taxable property of its 200,000 inhabitants assessed, and \$12,000,000 is pledged and liable for the payment of these BONDS, with INTEREST and PREMIUMS.

Send \$3 (if paid monthly) or \$20 (all cash) in registered letter, post office money order or draft, and at once get a chance to draw a \$5,000 premium. Bonds will be sent by mail in registered letter. Address all orders to

E. B. NEWBURN,
Post Office Box 2886, New York City.

When you write, please state that you saw this advertisement in the NAPANEE EXPRESS.

54.30 PER WEEK AT HOME:
Samples and Watch free to all Address: MONTREAL NOVELTY CO. P.O. Box 236 St. James Street, Montreal.

various ways, for he was two senior; why, then, should I what change the marital state upon him? I wrote, in his last invitation, saying that I look out for me at the villa station on the following Thursday 11:25 a.m. train. That letter the Monday preceding, which left plenty of time for a line reply. No note, however, as I did not attach much importance for I knew that when he really to visit him he meant it; and not at all a formal kind of idea of ascending to any proper might never have occurred. I also had a slight prior acquaintance with his wife, and I did not any difficulty had arisen in the Thursday morning accordingly, leaving town in an early train Red Hill station, including conviction in my mind, as I along, that Tom Treddock's red face would be about the first should see on the platform. I disappointment awaited me, finding on the little country station it seemed, I was the only one neither found my friend or presenting him.

"O yes," said the dapper fellow, lowering the telegraph sign, whizzing train got into motion Mr. Treddock very well. I Treddock at the Grange, for one gentleman of that name; all the rest about there wished more like him. At least, even but some confounded rascal taken a spite against him for but it was to be hoped it would found out who the villain was. I asked for an explanation—rather rather mysterious meant.

"For the last three or four weeks my companion, carrying up a signal-flag he held 'all kind of damage has been farm, and they can't find out does it. They keep a good it's of no use; somehow, they on the rascal. Very likely, 'that is the reason Mr. Treddock come down to the station that he was expecting you."

"No doubt that was the said; and very sorry I was for I felt sure my friend had ing to merit treatment of that

"It was quite the other station master replied; and I to give Treddock a most eloquent as he walked along by kindly insisting on accompanying a certain turn in the fence, he said, I could see belonging to the Grange on the hill. By and by, they view, and I protested against paragon going any further.

"I only hope the ricks won he remarked pointing in the of the white hillocks on the di "that is the dodge which farm mies generally try. It's so match struck and put into and there isn't over much was Grange. I look for 'em the every morning when I get u dolefully, taking a fresh stare his raised hand in the direct stacks.

"Why, there is smoke!" I alarmed, as a thin spiral of v up, the light sky behind show ly.

"That isn't from a stack but doesn't go up in a curl like t cloud and a blaze in a minute straw is once alight, especially seen it twice—once at Dimu again at the Firs. That smok one of the house chimneys, so sure not to miss the way. 11 gage train due at 11:40, or I gone on as far as the bridge, am sure Mr. Treddock, would down but for some reason."

I and the gossiping station-parted, he assuring me that n

Napanee Express

"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

NAPANEE ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 1877



BRISCO HOUSE,
NAPANEE, ONT.

POTTER BROS., PROPRIETORS.
First-Class Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.
Omnibus to and from all Trains and boats.

LIVERY ATTACHED.

PAISLEY HOUSE,
(John St. opposite the Market.)
NAPANEE, ONT.

A First-Class Hotel centrally located, with excellent yard and stabling accommodation.

CHAS. PAISLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN'S HOTEL,
BELLEVILLE

Every Accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

A. P. FARRELL,
PROPRIETOR.

MCDONAD HOUSE,
(Late Clark House)
BRIGHTON, ONT.

Stages leave this House daily, for Picton and Unbelleford.
Buss to and from the cars.

39-41.

Land for Sale
30,000 ACRES.

His excellency has been appointed Agent for the sale of Splendid Improved Farms, and old Timber Lands, to the extent of 30,000 acres, so of City, Town and Village property, in all parts of the Province of Ontario, at very low and reasonable terms.
Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets, Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES,
Napanee, Sept. 14th, 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,
DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Axes, Tubs, Firkins, etc.
I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box, which I will flat 12. All orders entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.

Sweet "Sabbath" Bells.

How sweetly sounds those Sabbath Bells,
When all things else are calm and still:
Their music future bliss foretells,
While thoughts of Heaven our bosoms fill—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

All Nature with repose seems blest,
The river hath noiseless sweep;
The very clouds appear to rest,
As on the hills their shadows sleep—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

Who would such blissful rest forego,
To plunge in giddy Joy's excess?
The more of life like this we know,
We love Time's noisy whirl the less—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

Earth's transient pleasures may decay,
While Passion hath unbounded sway;
But years will all their charms destroy,
And more endear the Holy Day—
Sweet Sabbath Bells!

The 'Bewitched' Farm.

IN TWO CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—THE MYSTERIOUS DEPREDA-TIONS.*

If anybody should find the incidents of the following story hard to believe, I shall set the reproach down to the discredit of our modern novelists, who are fast educating the public into a foolish underrating of reality. They imagine occurrences wonderfully infer or in boldness and in spirit to actual events; and still, by the superstition surrounding printers' types, impose them upon dull readers as during conception. The result is, that if one relates a bit of real life, its superiority to fiction becomes a drawback, and actual occurrences are disbelieved because they so exceed the utmost of what the slow wits can imagine. I will endeavor, as far as I honestly can, to keep this astonishing narrative down to level of ordinary romance, but in the many instances where it may necessarily rise above these limits, the reader ought to make an effort.

Big Tom Treddock was, now, alas, too many years ago—my school companion; and when we separated at the gates of that institution, it was with a mutual understanding that it was his destiny to enter the army, with a view of becoming a field marshal in an unusually short period of time; but strange to say, he had, instead, married a second-hand, and subsequently settled down in one of the eastern counties at a place called Red Hill Grange, and there, to amuse himself, to practising gentleman farming on a rather large scale. He had often written me pressing invitations to visit him at his farm; and by way, I suppose, of special temptation, greatly occupied his lively epistles with exciting accounts of the plentifulness of game, which I thought slightly inconsistent with the other descriptions given of heavy crops. But if he had become an entire sinner on the subject of artificial composition, and was recklessly sinking a mint of money in team ploughs, I knew he would also retain a

should be brought up by the porter the minute that subordinate returned from doing some previous errand; and he added, that he hoped the lad would bring back better news from the Grange. This curious intelligence naturally not a little excited me, and I hurried along the path, which led me through well cultivated fields for some three-quarters of a mile before I gained the top of the hill where the stacks stood in a cluster, as yet, I could now see, quite intact from the incendiary's torch. The large red brick, many-gabled house then came in sight just below me, and I had merely to cross a yard, skirted by the out-buildings to gain it.

"Three more killed, Nell, and the old ewe is one of them. John has just carted 'em up from the bottom meadow." These were the first ominous words I heard on entering the yard; but angry as were the tones, I recognized in them my old friend's cheery voice.

Turning the angle of a barn, I came upon a little group, the central figure of which was Tom Treddock, broad and burly, looking in his plain homely clothes the very picture of a British agriculturist. At his side stood a rather short and somewhat stout young lady, whom I instantly identified as Mrs. Ellen Treddock; and around them, in different attitudes of amazement, bent a laboring-man, a boy, and a servant woman. They were all too intently gazing in one direction, under a kind of cart-shed; to notice me; and as I approached unobserved from behind, I saw that they were, in wondering fascination, contemplating the carcasses of three sheep lying in a row under the shed.

"It's just the same sort o' a blow, right at the back o' the neck, as t'others got," said a second laboring man, whom I now noticed standing beside the dead sheep, occupied just then in roughly wiping his redly-stained fingers among the wool, after examining the carcasses in the region of the head.

"Is more of this villany going on?" I inquired, nearing the group.

"Is it you? I am ashamed nobody met you!" were good Tom Treddock's first words, gripping my hand as in a vice, and smiling oddly through his anger and vexation.

"I am so sorry you find us in this state. You must forgive us, Mr. Newcome," exclaimed his wife, whose eyes I could see were red with crying; and then, dashing away the tears, she gave me a greeting almost as hearty as her husband's, though a hysterical sob diversified it here and there.

"Come along into the house," interrupted Treddock, seizing my arm—"Never mind this now," he added, glancing at his wife; and then he went on, turning to the servants: "Go down to the village, and tell the butcher there are three more for him to fetch. That's all. We shall catch the scamp some time."

"You spoke as if you had heard something about it," added Mrs. Treddock, coming round to me, and recollecting, as

Death of Capt. Semmes, The Hero of the Alabama.

A telegram from Mobile announces the death of Captain Raphael Semmes at Point Clear, Ala., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Semmes is best known as the commander of the Confederate privateer Alabama, which after a long period of successful operation, was finally sunk off the French coast by the Kearsage, under command of Captain Winslow, of the United States Navy. Captain Semmes was born in Charles County Md., Sept. 27, 1809. He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1826, was detailed to the Lexington in 1828, became a lieutenant in 1837, and rose by successive steps to the rank of commander in 1855. While waiting orders in 1834 he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland County, Md. During the Mexican war he served both at sea and on shore as an aid to Gen. Worth. In 1858 he was appointed Secretary of the Light-House Board, which position he held at the breaking out of the civil war, when he resigned it and joined the Confederates. He was appointed to the command of the war-steamer Sumpter, at New Orleans. With this vessel he ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and during the month of July, 1861, captured several Federal merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico. He went to Southampton subsequently, where for some time he was watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora, and when finally he put to sea the Tuscarora, although detained by the British authorities for a period of thirty-four hours, followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar, and blockade him so closely in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned privately to England. Here in August, 1862, he was ordered by the Confederate Government to the command of No. "220," which became famous subsequently as the Alabama known and dreaded of the whole United States mercantile marine. This vessel was built for him at Birkenhead, and was manned by an English crew. With her he roamed the seas, doing an infinite deal of mischief for a very long time. January 11, 1863, he encountered the United States gun-boat. Hatteras, off Galveston, Tex., and sank her after a short action. June 19th, 1864, he "met his fate" in the Kearsage, commanded by Captain Winslow, nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg. The Alabama had been for some time in Cherbourg, undergoing repairs, and on passing out was obliged to encounter the Kearsage. A French man-of-war followed the Alabama to prevent any infraction of international law. The fight between the two vessel was short. The commander of the Kearsage had taken the precaution to overhang the bulwarks with iron chains, from which the shot of the Alabama rebounded, doing little damage. In little more than an hour the Confederate cruiser was completely disabled. Although Captain Semmes endeavored strenuously

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Bus to and from the cars. 39-yl.

 **Land for Sale**
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 Office, corner of Dundas and West Streets Napanee.

JAMES F. BARTLES.

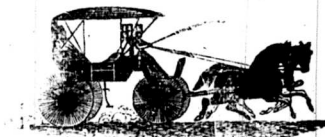
Napanee, Sept. 12th 1876.

A. PETERS, ODESSA,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors, and Mouldings, Cheese Boxes, Tubs, Firkins, etc

I am now making a very superior article in a sawed cheese box, which I will sell at 12c. All orders intrusted to me will receive prompt attention



POTTER BROS.,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES

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"O yes," said the dapper station-master, lowering the telegraph signal as the whizzing train got into motion; he knew Mr. Treddock very well. I meant Mr. Treddock at the Grange, for they had but one gentleman of that name; and he and all the rest about there wished there were more like him. At least, everybody did but some confounded rascal who had taken a spite against him for nothing; but it was to be hoped it would soon be found out who the villain was."

I asked for an explanation—what this latter rather mysterious statement meant.

"For the last three or four days," answered my companion, carefully wrap-

ped; and around them, in different attitudes of amazement, bent a laboring-man, a boy, and a servant-woman. They were all too intently gazing in one direction, under a kind of eart-shed; to notice me; and as I approached unobserved from behind, I saw that they were, in wondering fascination, contemplating the carcasses of three sheep lying in a row under the shed.

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"Come along into the house," interrupted Treddock, seizing my arm—"Never mind this now," he added, glancing at his wife; and then he went on, turning to the servants:—"Go down to the village, and tell the butcher there are three more for him to fetch. That's all. We shall catch the scamp some time."

"You spoke as if you had heard something about it," added Mrs. Treddock, coming round to me, and recollecting, as it seemed, my first words.

"It isn't worth bothering about, now he is come," said Tom; "and you know," he continued, again grasping my hand, to leave no doubt of the welcome, "we are very glad to see you, though I was not at the station."

"But we shall have to tell Mr. Newcome all about it, to explain why you didn't write back, and why there was not anybody at the station," persisted his wife before I could answer.

"That's true. Why the fact is," went on Tom, coming to a pause in the middle of the yard, "we were not expecting you. I know you won't be offended when you understand it. Nelly thought if I didn't write back, you wouldn't start."

"Yes, but there was a reason for it," hurriedly put in the lady. "That sounds, Tom, as if I did not wish for the visit, which you know I did. It was only because things turned out so after you sent that letter; and I thought," addressing me, "you would not enjoy yourself as we could wish;" and she wound up with a hospitable blush.

"Just so; there is the point," said Treddock; "but we must laugh at it, Nelly. We shan't be ruined yet; and my old friend here must think anything that happens is a joke;" and the big, honest fellow pretended to laugh. "We mustn't be in the blues, old chap, now you are come," and he slapped me on the shoulder. "You won't mind going in by the short way, through the kitchen," he said, making for the back-door.

"I know about it, I at length got out in answer to Mrs. Treddock's long-ago question, as we entered the house: 'The man at the railway station told me, so I understand a great deal too well why you were not there to meet me. Have you had an accident with the window?' I involuntarily asked, for at the end of the low, old-fashioned passage we had just entered from the kitchen, a large casement was partially hanging inwards, most of the panes in it shivered.

"On, it is only one of these jokes that somebody is playing us. It smashed in just after six this morning, before it was well light;" and Treddock sent flying some of the fragments of glass from underfoot with a kick, as he laughed again.

"But is it not shameful, when we have not injured a soul, and would not hurt a hair of anybody's head?" asked his wife, who woman like, could not so easily do without sympathy.

the mouth of the Mississippi, and during the month of July, 1861, captured several Federal merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico. He went to Southampton subsequently, where for some time he was watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora, and when finally he put to sea the Tuscarora, although detained by the British authorities for a period of thirty-four hours, followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar, and blockade him so closely in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned privately to England. Here in August, 1862, he was ordered by the Confederate Government to the command of No. "220," which became famous subsequently as the Alabama known and dreaded of the whole United States mercantile marine. This vessel was built for him at Birkenhead, and was manned by an English crew. With her he roamed the seas, doing an infinite deal of mischief for a very long time. January 11, 1863, he encountered the United States gun-boat, Hatteras, off Galveston, Tex., and sank her after a short action. June 19th, 1864, he "met his fate" in the Kearsage, commanded by Captain Winslow, nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg. The Alabama had been for some time in Cherbourg, undergoing repairs, and on passing out was obliged to encounter the Kearsage. A French man-of-war followed the Alabama to prevent any infraction of international law. The fight between the two vessel was short. The commander of the Kearsage had taken the precaution to overhang the bulwarks with iron chains, from which the shot of the Alabama rebounded, doing little damage. In little more than an hour the Confederate cruiser was completely disabled. Although Captain Semmes endeavored strenuously to reach the French coast, the attempt was unsuccessful and the vessel sank. Her commander, thirteen of his officers and some of his sailors were picked up by the English steam-yacht Deerhound, which had accompanied the Alabama from Cherbourg in order to be a spectator of the fight, and this vessel conveyed them in safety to England. Captain Semmes succeeded after some difficulty in making his way back to the Southern States, but the effectual blockade of the Southern ports deprived him of further opportunities of continuing his adventurous career. He wrote the "Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter" and the "Log of the Alabama," which were published in London in 1864. At the close of the war Captain Semmes began to practice law in Mobile. He was arrested and taken to Washington in 1865, but was set free after four months' imprisonment. Since then he has occupied himself in many ways, delivering lectures throughout the South upon his exploits, and making one or two unsuccessful ventures in politics. He began writing early in his career, and the following books attest his industry in this direction. "Service Afloat and Ashore During the Mexican War" (1851); "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852); "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter" (London and New York, 1864); and "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States" (Baltimore, 1869.) He attained the rank of Admiral in the Confederate service, but his course after the war did not increase his popularity in the Southern States.

Another Swim Across the British Channel.

Mr. Cavill, who last year unsuccessfully attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, started on Aug. 21 on another expedition of the same kind. This time he proposed to swim from Cape Griznez to England. He started from Cape Griznez at 3:40 P. M. Telegrams from Dover announce that the attempt has been successful. A Central News despatch says:—When Cavill started it was low tide, the wind was southwest, and there was a decided bubble on the sea, although the water was not broken. Cavill set off with a powerful side stroke, and made his way through the water a great rate. He was accompanied for some distance by a boat containing the "Superintendent of the

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114,072 premiums amounting to.....\$4,350,000

No loss or postponement possible. As all bonds receive \$22, being principal with accrued interest in any event, the above premiums being in addition thereto, thus if your bond draws the \$5,000 premium, will receive \$5,022 or if the smallest premium of \$20 will get \$42.

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238 St. James Street, Montreal.

in a word, profited by his example in various ways, for he was two years my senior; why, then, should I not behold what change the married state had worked upon him? I wrote, in answer to his last invitation, saying that he might look out for me at the village railway station on the following Thursday, by the 11:25 a. m. train. That letter was sent on the Monday preceding, which, of course, left plenty of time for a line from him in reply. No note, however, came. But I did not attach much importance to that, for I knew that when he really asked me to visit him he meant it; and as he was not at all a formal kind of person, the idea of as entering to any proposed arrangement might never have occurred to him. I also had a slight prior acquaintance with his wife, and I did not think that any difficulty had arisen in that quarter. Thursday morning accordingly found me leaving town in an early train, booked for Red Hill station, including a pleasant conviction in my mind, as we whirled along, that Tom Treddock's handsome red face would be about the first sight I should see on the platform. But a second disappointment awaited me, for on alighting on the little country station to which, it seemed, I was the only passenger, I neither found my friend or any one representing him.

"O yes," said the dapper station-master, lowering the telegraph signal as the whizzing train got into motion; he knew Mr. Treddock very well. I meant Mr. Treddock at the Grange, for they had but one gentleman of that name; and he and all the rest about there wished there were more like him. At least, everybody did but some confounded rascal who had taken a spite against him for nothing; but it was to be hoped it would soon be found out who the villain was."

I asked for an explanation—what this latter rather mysterious statement meant.

"For the last three or four days," answered my companion, carefully wrapping up a signal-flag he held in his hand, "all kind of damage has been about the farm, and they can't find out who it is does it. They keep a good watch, but it's of no use; somehow, they can't light on the rascal. Very likely," he added, "that is the reason Mr. Treddock hasn't come down to the station to meet you, if he was expecting you."

"No doubt that was the reason," I said; "and very sorry I was to hear it; for I felt sure my friend had done nothing to merit treatment of that kind."

"It was quite the other way," the station-master replied; and he went on to give Treddock a most eulogistic character as he walked along by my side, kindly insisting on accompanying me past a certain turn in the road, from whence, he said, I could see the stacks belonging to the Grange on the crest of the hill. By and by, they came into view, and I protested against my companion going any further.

"I only hope the ricks won't be fired," he remarked pointing in the direction of the white hillocks on the distant ridge; "that is the dodge which farmers' enemies generally try. It's so easy; just a match struck and put into the straw; and there isn't over much water at the Grange. I look for 'em the first thing every morning when I get up," he said dolefully, taking a fresh stare from under his raised hand in the direction of the stacks.

"Why, there is smoke!" I cried, quite alarmed, as a thin spiral of vapour went up, the light sky behind showing it plainly.

"That isn't from a stack bless you. It doesn't go up in a curl like that; it is a cloud and a blaze in a minute, when the straw is once alight, especially oats. I've seen it twice—once at Dimmock's, and again at the Firs. That smoke is from one of the house chimneys, so you'll be sure not to miss the way. I have a luggage train due at 11:40, or I would have gone on as far as the bridge, because I am sure Mr. Treddock would have come down but for some reason."

I and the gossiping station-master then parted, he assuring me that my luggage

wife before I could answer. "That's true. Why the fact is," went on Tom, coming to a pause in the middle of the yard, "we were not expecting you. I know you won't be offended when you understand it. Nelly thought if I didn't write back, you wouldn't start."

"Yes, but there was a reason for it," hurriedly put in the lady. "That sounds, Tom, as if I did not wish for the visit, which you know I did. It was only because things turned out so after you sent that letter; and I thought," addressing me, "you would not enjoy yourself as we could wish;" and she wound up with a hospitable blush.

"Just so; there is the point," said Treddock; "but we must laugh at it, Nelly. We shan't be ruined yet; and my old friend here must think anything that happens is a joke;" and the big, honest fellow pretended to laugh. "We mustn't be in the blues, old chap, now you are come;" and he slapped me on the shoulder. "You won't mind going in by the short way, through the kitchen," he said, making for the back-door.

"I know about it, I at length got out in answer to Mrs. Treddock's long-ago question, as we entered the house: 'The man at the railway station told me, so I understand a great deal too well why you were not there to meet me. Have you had an accident with the window?' I involuntarily asked, for at the end of the low, old-fashioned passage we had just entered from the kitchen, a large casement was partially hanging inwards, most of the panes in it shivered."

"On, it is only one of these jokes that somebody is playing us. It smashed in just after six this morning, before it was well light;" and Treddock sent flying some of the fragments of glass from underfoot with a kick, as he laughed again.

"But is it not shameful, when we have not injured a soul, and would not hurt a hair of anybody's head?" asked his wife, who woman like, could not so easily do without sympathy.

"Would not I? Only let me catch somebody and they shall see! I'll have my joke then as they are having theirs now;" and Treddock, to relieve his feelings, knocked open the door of the sitting-room, which we had just reached, with a blow of his big fist.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Queen Victoria's Wealth.

What Queen Victoria leaves behind her will never be known, because the wills of sovereigns are not proved, but those who have carefully considered the subject are of opinion that she must, since the Prince Consort's death, have saved at the very least £100,000 a year. Not only has she lived so quietly that a large proportion of her £385,000 a year public income must be saved, but it is to be remembered that Mr. Nield left her £500,000 which, at four per cent., would give £20,000 a year, and she received £43,000 from her Duchy of Lancaster. The crown lands, given up to the country in lieu of a parliamentary annual grant, have of late years been so ably and economically managed that their revenue covers the royal allowance, and these Crown lands were as much the property of the Sovereign as the lands of the Duke of Devonshire, or any other land holder, are his. If the country chooses to make the most of these lands by cutting up, say, the New Forest, and selling it in lots, and adopting a similar plan with other outlying possessions of the Crown, it would make money out of the royal family. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall has risen from £22,000 in 1824 to £75,000, and increased annually about £8,000 so that the next Prince of Wales will probably be independent of a parliamentary grant. Queen Victoria is probably saving with the view of rendering her family as independent as the wealth of the Duke de Penthièvre rendered the house of Orleans, and made Louis Philippe, in consequence, the cheapest of French Kings.

The illicit sale of liquor in Montreal goes on without check.

States, but the effectual blockade of the Southern ports deprived him of further opportunities of continuing his adventurous career. He wrote the "Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter" and the "Log of the Alabama," which were published in London in 1864. At the close of the war Captain Semmes began to practice law in Mobile. He was arrested and taken to Washington in 1865, but was set free after four months' imprisonment. Since then he has occupied himself in many ways, delivering lectures throughout the South upon his exploits, and making one or two unsuccessful ventures in politics. He began writing early in his career, and the following books attest his industry in this direction. "Service Afloat and Ashore During the Mexican War" (1851); "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852); "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter" (London and New York, 1864); and "Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States" (Baltimore, 1869.) He attained the rank of Admiral in the Confederate service, but his course after the war did not increase his popularity in the Southern States.

Another Swim Across the British Channel.

Mr. Cavill, who last year unsuccessfully attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, started on Aug. 21 on another expedition of the same kind. This time he proposed to swim from Cape Griznez to England. He started from Cape Griznez at 3:40 P. M. Telegrams from Dover announce that the attempt has been successful. A Central News despatch says:—When Cavill started it was low tide, the wind was southwest, and there was a decided bubble on the sea, although the water was not broken. Cavill set off with a powerful side stroke, and made his way through the water a great rate. He was accompanied for some distance by a boat containing the Superintendent of the Griznez Lighthouse. At starting he wore a sort of water-proof head-dress, especially made to shield his head from the sun, as in his attempt to swim the Channel last year he suffered terribly from the heat. There being not much sun yesterday the head-dress was soon discarded. Cavill calculated that the tides would take him out in a straight line for about 5 miles, and then almost in a straight line to the English coast at or near Dover. At 5 o'clock he took some coffee, and three-quarters of an hour later some beef tea. These were the chief refreshments he took throughout the swim. At seven some cocoa was administered to him. The sea had now become calmer, but a few minutes later the rain came down in torrents and a heavy storm raging over the French coast, the lightning and thunder being very severe. At 8 o'clock Cavill took some more refreshments, an egg being put in the cocoa. For the next two hours nothing occurred save giving refreshments at intervals. At 10½ the sky was clear again. Cavill being asked at this time how he felt, said, "I am cold but feel strong." He continued to struggle on, getting nearer and nearer to the coast. At about 3¼ a. m., twelve hours after he started, he arrived to within fifty yards of the shore, a mile to the north of the lighthouse. The sea had become considerably rougher, and the boatmen were unwilling to pull their boat ashore at this spot. It was considered unsafe for Cavill to get on the shore by himself, owing to the breakers. Accordingly he was taken out of the water, and rubbed down and covered with wraps. To all appearances he was not so much distressed as when he left the water after his attempt last year. His voice was almost as strong as usual. Soon after he had left the water it became very rough, and the waves dashed over the lugger, drenching to the skin those on board. On landing at Dover Harbor, Cavill was heartily cheered, and after a short rest he appeared none the worse for his exertions.

A man named McKean, Ottawa, cut his throat with a penknife.

Rev.

Express.

THE GREATEST NUMBER. (\$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance)
DAY, SEPTEMBER 21 1877 NO. 21.

...e brought up by the porter the
that subordinate returned from
me previous errand; and he ad-
t he hoped the lad would bring
ter news from the Grange. This
intelligence naturally not a little
ne, and I hurried along the path,
d me through well cultivated
some three-quarters of a mile
gained the top of the hill where
s stood in a cluster, as yet, I
w see, quite intact from the in-
s torch. The large red bricked,
bled house then came in sight
w me, and I had merely to cross
skirted by the out-buildings to

...e more killed, Nell, and the old
re of them. John has just cart-
p from the bottom meadow."
e the first ominous words I
e entering the yard; but angry
the tones, I recognized in them
riend's cheery voice.

...g the angle of a barn, I came
into the group, the central figure of
as Tom Treddock, broad and
oking in his plain homely clothes
picture of a British agricultur-
his side stood a rather short and
t stout young lady, whom I in-
identified as Mrs. Ellen Tred-
d around them, in different at-
t of amazement, bent a laboring-
oy, and a servant woman. They
too intently gazing in one direc-
ler a kind of cart-shed; to notice
as I approached unobserved
ind, I saw that they were, in
g fascination, contemplating the
of three sheep lying in a row
shed.

...st the same sort of a blow,
the back of the neck, as to others
d a second laboring man, whom
noticed standing beside the dead
occupied just then in roughly wip-
edly-stained fingers among the
er examining the carcasses in the
f the head.

...ore of this villainy going on?" I
e, nearing the group.

...you? I am ashamed nobody met
ere good Tom Treddock's first
ripping my hand as in a vice, and
odily through his anger and vex-

...so sorry you find us in this state.
st forgive us, Mr. Newcome," ex-
his wife, whose eyes I could see
l with crying; and then, dashing
e tears, she gave me a greeting
s hearty as her husband's, though
ical sob diversified it here and

...e along into the house," inter-
reddock, seizing my arm—"Nev-
this now," he added, glancing at
; and then he went on, turning
rants: "Go down to the vil-
l tell the butcher there are three
him to fetch. That's all. We
ch the scamp some time."

...spoke as if you had heard some-
out it," added Mrs. Treddock,
round to me, and recollecting, as
d, my first words.

Death of Capt. Semmes, The Hero of the Alabama.

A telegram from Mobile announces the death of Captain Raphael Semmes at Point Clear, Ala., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. Captain Semmes is best known as the commander of the Confederate privateer Alabama, which after a long period of successful operation, was finally sunk off the French coast by the Kearsarge, under command of Captain Winslow, of the United States Navy. Captain Semmes was born in Charles County Md., Sept 27, 1809. He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1826, was detailed to the Lexington in 1826, became a lieutenant in 1837, and rose by successive steps to the rank of commander in 1855. While waiting orders in 1854 he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Cumberland County, Md. During the Mexican war he served both at sea and on shore as an aid to Gen. Worth. In 1858 he was appointed Secretary of the Light-House Board, which position he held at the breaking out of the civil war, when he resigned it and joined the Confederates. He was appointed to the command of the war-steamer Sumpter, at New Orleans. With this vessel he ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and during the month of July, 1861, captured several Federal merchantmen in the Gulf of Mexico. He went to Southampton subsequently, where for some time he was watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora, and when finally he put to sea the Tuscarora, although detained by the British authorities for a period of thirty-four hours, followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar, and blockade him so closely in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned privately to England. Here in August, 1862, he was ordered by the Confederate Government to the command of No. "220," which became famous subsequently as the Alabama known and dreaded of the whole United States mercantile marine. This vessel was built for him at Birkenhead, and was manned by an English crew. With her he roamed the seas, doing an infinite deal of mischief for a very long time. January 11, 1863, he encountered the United States gun-boat. Hatteras, off Galveston, Tex., and sank her after a short action. June 19th, 1864, he "met his fate" in the Kearsarge, commanded by Captain Winslow, nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg. The Alabama had been for some time in Cherbourg, undergoing repairs, and on passing out was obliged to encounter the Kearsarge. A French man-of-war followed the Alabama to prevent any infraction of international law. The fight between the two vessel was short. The commander of the Kearsarge had taken the precaution to overhang the bulwarks with iron chains, from which the shot of the Alabama rebounded, doing little damage. In little more than an hour the Confederate cruiser was completely disabled. Although Captain Semmes endeavored strenuously to reach the French coast, the attempt was unsuccessful, and the vessel sank

American and English Physique.

Mr. Richard Grant White, who has recently been abroad, and who has set down certain of the experiences purchased by his "penny of observation" in an article entitled "English Traits," makes a few affirmations which while contrary to general opinion, accurately accord with her facts as we have seen them. They refer to the comparative physical condition of the English and American people. Mr. White asserts that he has watched crowds of English people at theatres, festivals, churches, and railway stations; that he knows the human physiognomy of all quarters of London, and has walked through country villages and cathedral towns; and, as the result of this wide observation, he declares that "the men and women are generally smaller and less robust than ours, and, above all, the women are, on the whole, sparer and less blooming than ours." He thinks there are more very ruddy people in England, but that delicately-graduated bloom is not very common, while the proportion of people without color in their cheeks is nearly the same as here. Now, we also, unwilling to let a vague impression go for truth in this matter, have stood and purposely watched crowds of people at English railway stations—wherever, indeed, there were gatherings of men and women—and could but feel that, compared with similar assemblages here, the physical difference was but slight. But Mr. White dwells upon another point that we also noted, although the descriptive phrase he uses is his own. He speaks of the superior "set-up" of the men—meaning, of course, their carriage and bearing. This, he tells us, "appears in a marked degree in all military persons, rank and file as well as officers, and in the police force, which are, on the whole, inferior in stature and bulk to ours, but far superior in appearance, owing to the 'set-up' of the men, and the way they carry themselves." This "set up" is not alone, according to our observation, confined to drilled bodies of men. Mr. White must have noticed what a superior body in appearance and carriage, the omnibus drivers and hackmen are to ours. The London omnibus drivers are no such ragged and slovenly vagabonds as those who make unsightly the Broadway stage (by way of compensation, the New York vehicle is much superior.) They are generally well-clothed, often wearing a "high hat," the stamp of respectability in England, and they sit on their boxes with the dignity and upright carriage that here we never see, except on the box of a private carriage. Whether omnibus drivers there are subject to any form of drill or discipline, we cannot say; if not, then they must be animated by greater pride and self-respect than ours are. Similar facts may be observed with English railway-officials, especially with the guards and porters, who are always trim, neat cleanly "set-up" men, prompt to serve, but always commanding respect. This is not a slight matter. If the habits of American life tend to make

Happiness at Home.

It has been said by a philosopher that every cross word uttered or angry feeling experienced, leaves its marring mark on the face. This can be verified by a close observation of the countenances of those around us whose tempers and habits are familiar to us; and its truth thus established. And if the lineaments of the face show traces of such things, how much more must the general, moral and mental system be affected by them? Nothing is more susceptible of proof than the statement that one angry word brings on another, except the good old biblical saying, that "a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Many people really possessed of a sincere desire to do right in all things, allow themselves to fall into the habit of using ungentle and even unkind words to those around them when, if their attention was called to the fact in the right way, they would be astonished at themselves. They mean no harm, but they do harm, both to themselves and to their associates. More especially is this harm perceptible in the family circle, where the developing child is the proud imitator of all the acts of its elders, and particularly those which are pronounced and noticeable. Here is where the carelessly sown seeds of ungentleness are eventually ripened into a harvest of harshness and too often gathered in a crop of vice and crime. Too frequently are these sins of the parents visited upon the children even of the third and fourth generation.

This all results from a lack of full appreciation of the meaning of happiness at home. Happiness is made, not born. It may with reason be argued that it is an impossibility to be happy at home when one is crushed by the cares of life—but difficulties crowding on every side. But that brings us to the very point we are seeking, and leads us to repeat that happiness is made, not born.

The Labor Question in Australia.

Advices from Australia report that the labor question is assuming unusual importance. A few years ago those colonies were offering the strongest inducements to workmen and laborers to leave the old country and settle at the antipodes; while at least one of them, despairing of being able to obtain sufficient white labor organized a costly system of immigration from Polynesia. All this is now changed. It is not merely the Chinese who are warned off. Immigration in general is pronounced an evil against which the colonists are bound to protect themselves. In New South Wales meetings have been held for the purpose of protesting against present "indiscriminate immigration" from Europe and America, and a Working Man's Defence Association has been formed, the main object of which is to discountenance further importations. The agitation against the Chinese appears to be gathering strength. Queensland has the sympathy of South Australia in this resistance to a Mongol invasion, and an attempt will be made to carry through the Adelaide Parliament a measure agreeing in its provisions with the disallowed Aliens Act of the Queensland Legislature. In all the Australian colonies the feeling against the Chinese appears to be strong. The Sydney Morning Herald, for example, urges Queensland to do its utmost to keep out the obnoxious Celestials. The New South Wales paper does not apparently recommend the adoption of such measures as the Aliens Act, but "indirect" means, it urges, might be employed with decisive effect. A bill is about to be introduced into the Brisbane Assembly for the "regulation" of Chinese immigration. It proposes that no ship should carry more than one passenger to each five tons of her registered tonnage, and that the master of every vessel should pay a

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Her commander, thirteen of his officers
and some of his sailors were picked up by
the English steam-yacht Deerhound,
which had accompanied the Alabama
from Cherbourg in order to be a spectator
of the fight, and this vessel conveyed
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and the way they carry themselves." This
"set up" is not alone, according to
our observation, confined to drilled
bodies of men. Mr. White must have
noticed what a superior body in appear-
ance and carriage, the omnibus drivers
and hackmen are to ours. The London
omnibus drivers are no such ragged, and
slovenly vagabonds as those who make
unsightly the Broadway stage (by way of
compensation, the New York vehicle is
much superior.) They are generally
well-clothed, often wearing a "high hat,"
the stamp of respectability in England
England, and they sit on their boxes
with the dignity and upright carriage
that here we never see, except on the
box of a private carriage. Whether
omnibus drivers there are subject to any
form of drill or discipline, we cannot say;
if not, then they must be animated by
greater pride and self-respect than ours
are. Similar facts may be observed with
English railway-officials, especially with
the guards and porters, who are always
trim, neat cleanly "set-up" men, prompt
to serve, but always commanding re-
spect. This is not a slight matter. If
the habits of American life tend to make
men slothful and negligent, if they en-
courage the spirit of the loafer and vagabond
(and the recent rapid multiplication
of tramps would seem to confirm it), it
behoves us to look well and see whence
may come the remedy, and how to apply
it. The good effect of uniforms in dress
upon the morale of men has often been
observed. We see, therefore, one way in
which, in large bodies of men, the evil
mentioned can be partly remedied.
Conductors on city cars, for instance,
just as they are now on the steam lines,
might be put in uniform; in all other
cases where it is practicable this should
be done, as one step toward counteract-
ing a tendency of a very serious nature.—
From Appleton's Journal.

A Queer Frenzy at Niagara Falls.

M. D. Tooker, Travelling Agent of the
Great Western Railway, a resident of Ni-
agara Falls, says there is a curious fact
connected with the suicide of Dr. Stein
of New York, the old gentleman who
sprang last Friday from the Suspension
Foot Bridge, below the Falls, into the
bubbling flood below, a distance of 185
feet. Dr. Stein, whose health appeared
feeble, and who was no doubt suffering
under aberration of the mind, arose quite
early Friday morning and engaged a
boyblack to show him around and point
out objects of interest. He agreed to
give the boy a dollar and a half to con-
tinue with him during the day, and pull-
ing out a very large roll of bills paid him
in advance. When the old gentleman
and the boy had reached the middle of
the Suspension Bridge, near the Falls,
they halted, and after a momentary
survey of the great cataracts, Dr. Stein
asked if there was any carriage to be
seen upon the bridge in either direction.
The boy looked, and and answered no.
"Is there any one in sight at any part
of the bridge?" inquired the old gentleman.
"There is no one at all," said the boy,
after a sharp look. At the same instant
Dr. Stein seized the boy and endeavored
to throw him over the railing of the
bridge. The lad screamed and struggled
with all the energy he possessed, and by
clinging to the timbers defeated the ob-
ject of his insane companion. Mr.
Tooker considers it wonderful that any
sound could be heard above the roar of
the Falls. Perhaps the struggles of the
man to throw, and of the boy to save
himself, caused the bridge to oscillate
to a marked degree; at any rate, the at-
tendants of the bridge at each of the
shore ends rushed out and made for the
rescue. This Dr. Stein perceived, let go
of his well-nigh exhausted victim, climb-

while at least one of them, despairing of
being able to obtain sufficient white labor
organized a costly system of immigration
from Polynesia. All this is now changed.
It is not merely the Chinese who are
warned off. Immigration in general is
pronounced an evil against which the
colonists are bound to protect themselves.
In New South Wales meetings have been
held for the purpose of protesting against
present "indiscriminate immigration"
from Europe and America, and a Work-
ing Man's Defence Association has been
formed, the main object of which is to
discourage further importations. The
agitation against the Chinese appears to
be gathering strength. Queensland has
the sympathy of South Australia in
this resistance to a Mongol invasion, and
an attempt will be made to carry through
the Adelaide Parliament a measure agree-
ing in its provisions with the disallowed
Aliens Act of the Queensland Legislature.
In all the Australian colonies the feeling
against the Chinese appears to be strong.
The Sydney Morning Herald, for ex-
ample, urges Queensland to do its utmost
to keep out the obnoxious Celestials. The
New South Wales paper does not appar-
ently recommend the adoption of such
measures as the Aliens Act, but "indirect"
means, it urges, might be employed
with decisive effect. A bill is about to be
introduced into the Brisbane Assembly
for the "regulation" of Chinese immigra-
tion. It proposes that no ship should
carry more than one passenger to each five
tons of her registered tonnage, and that
the master of every vessel should pay a
deposit of £10 for each immigrant, "to be
refunded after three years should the
immigrant not be convicted of any crime,
or not become a charge upon the colony
as a pauper." Our Sidney contemporary
thinks this "might be found stringent
enough to answer any purpose"—an
opinion which no one will be likely to
dispute.

Popularity of Murderers in Naples.

It is usual in this country to throw
flowers and confetti over the bride as she
leaves the church. During the last week
the honor has been extended to a mur-
derer on his own confession, and a few
details will show how little morality, law
and authority are respected in the South.
In a street quarrel, in which women were
engaged, the man called Esposito inter-
fered in behalf of his mother, but being
a *manciatu sijet* and an "ammonito," he
was threatened by a police agent, Bor-
relli, with being "proposed" to be sent
off to *domicilio coatto*.

Every attempt was made to divert him
from his purpose, but in vain, and then
it was that Esposito resolved on murder-
ing him, as, in fact, he did last week.
After his examination he was committed,
and on his road to prison he received an
ovation. Flowers and confetti were
thrown over him, and so large was the
crowd of people, among whom were
many women, that the soldiers were
called out to restore order. Esposito
was a *camorrista*, and was sure, there-
fore, of popular support. Borrelli, too,
whose antecedents have not been very
favorable and had lately served as a
police spy, had rendered valuable ser-
vices to justice from the intimate knowl-
edge which he possessed of the class of
criminals in Naples. The termination of
this scandalous affair, so far as it has gone,
was that crowds of thieves and other well-
known criminals broke into the room
where, according to custom, the body of
Borrelli was laid for examination on a
marble table, dragged it to the ground,
covered it with dirt, and defaced it with
every kind of indignity.

While investigating this case, the at-
tention of the Quæstor was called to an-
other in which blood was shed. A young
woman not more than twenty years of
age thrust a sharp pointed knife into the
throat of her lover, who died three hours
after. On the crime being reported the
Guards ran to arrest the woman, but
here again a threatening crowd assem-
bled, and would have defended the woman,
who still held the blood-stained knife in
her hand. The arrest was, however, at
length effected. Murders, it may be said,
occur in all countries, but seldom as it
that sympathy is shown with the criminal

coming to a pause in the middle and, "we were not expecting you. you won't be offended when you and it. Nelly thought if I didn't tick, you wouldn't start."

"but there was a reason for it," I put in the lady. "That sounds, as if I did not wish for the visit, or know I did. It was only being turned out so after you sent her: and I thought," addressing her would not enjoy yourself as we wish," and she wound up with a ple blush.

"so; there is the point," said I; "but we must laugh at it. We shan't be ruined yet; and my and here must think anything that is a joke," and the big, honest retended to laugh. "We mustn't be blues, old chap, now you are and he slapped me on the shoulder. you won't mind going in by the ay, through the kitchen," he said, for the back-door.

Now about it, "I at length got out er to Mrs. Treddock's long-ago n, as we entered the house: "The the railway station told me, so I and a great deal too well why you at there to meet me. Have you accident with the window?" I itarily asked, for at the end of the l-fashioned passage we had just from the kitchen, a large case- was partially hanging inwards, the panes in it shivered.

It is only one of these jokes that dy is playing us. It smashed in er six this morning, before it was ht," and Treddock sent flying f the fragments of glass from un- with a kick, as he laughed again. Is it not shameful, when we have red a soul, and would not hurt a anybody's head?" asked his wife, man like, could not so easily do t sympathy.

uld not I? Only let me catch dy and they shall see! I'll have e then as they are having theirs and Treddock, to relieve his feel- knocked open the door of the sitting- which we had just reached, with a his big fist.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Queen Victoria's Wealth.

t Queen Victoria leaves behind l never be known, because the f sovereigns are not proved, but ho have carefully considered the are of opinion that she must, since ne Consort's death, have saved at y least £100,000 a year. Not only l lived so quietly that a large pro- of her £385,000 a year public in- must be saved, but it is to be re- ord that Mr. Nield left her £500-, rich, at four per cent., would give 0 a year, and she received £43,000 her Duchy of Lancaster. The lands, given up to the country in a parliamentary annual grant, have years been so ably and economi- managed that their revenue covers al allowance, and these Crown vere as much the property of the sign as the lands of the Duke of shire, or any other land holder, s. If the country choses to make the of these lands by cutting up, say, w Forest, and selling it in lots, lopting a similar plan with other g possessions of the Crown, it make money out of the royal family revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall en from £22,000 in 1824 to £75-, d increased annually about £3,000 t the next Prince of Wales will y be independent of a parliament- rant. Queen Victoria is probably with the view of rendering her s independent as the wealth of ke de Penthièvre rendered the of Orleans, and made Louis Phil. in consequence, the cheapest of h Kings

illicit sale of liquor in Montreal n without check.

opportunities of continuing his adventurous career. He wrote the "Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter" and the "Log of the Alabama," which were published in London in 1864. At the close of the war Captain Semmes began to practice law in Mobile. He was arrested and taken to Washington in 1865, but was set free after four months' imprisonment. Since then he has occupied himself in many ways, delivering lectures throughout the South upon his exploits, and making one or two unsuccessful ventures in politics. He began writing early in his career, and the following books attest his industry in this direction: "Service Afloat and Ashore During the Mexican War" (1851); "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852); "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter" (London and New York, 1864); and Memoirs of Service Afloat During the War Between the States" (Baltimore, 1869.) He attained the rank of Admiral in the Confederate service, but his course after the war did not increase his popularity in the Southern States.

Another Swim Across the British Channel.

Mr. Cavill, who last year unsuccessfully attempted to swim from Dover to Calais, started on Aug. 21 on another expedition of the same kind. This time he proposed to swim from Cape Grisnez to England. He started from Cape Grisnez at 3:40 P. M. Telegrams from Dover announce that the attempt has been successful. A Central News despatch says:—When Cavill started it was low tide, the wind was southwest, and there was a decided bubble on the sea, although the water was not broken. Cavill set off with a powerful side stroke, and made his way through the water a great rate. He was accompanied for some distance by a boat containing the Superintendent of the Grisnez Lighthouse. At starting he wore a sort of water-proof head-dress, especially made to shield his head from the sun, as in his attempt to swim the Channel last year he suffered terribly from the heat. There being not much sun yesterday the head-dress was soon discarded. Cavill calculated that the tides would take him out in a straight line for about 5 miles, and then almost in a straight line to the English coast at or near Dover. At 5 o'clock he took some coffee, and three-quarters of an hour later some beef tea. These were the chief refreshments he took throughout the swim. At seven some cocoa was administered to him. The sea had now become calmer, but a few minutes later the rain came down in torrents and a heavy storm raging over the French coast, the lightning and thunder being very severe. At 8 o'clock Cavill took some more refreshments, an egg being put in the cocoa. For the next two hours nothing occurred save giving refreshments at intervals. At 10½ the sky was clear again. Cavill being asked at this time how he felt, said, "I am cold but feel strong." He continued to struggle on, getting nearer and nearer to the coast. At about 3¼ a m., twelve hours after he started, he arrived to within fifty yards of the shore, a mile to the north of the lighthouse. The sea had become considerably rougher, and the boatmen were unwilling to pull their boat ashore at this spot. It was considered unsafe for Cavill to get on the shore by himself, owing to the breakers. Accordingly he was taken out of the water, and rubbed down and covered with wraps. To all appearances he was not so much distressed as when he left the water after his attempt last year. His voice was almost as strong as usual. Soon after he had left the water it became very rough, and the waves dashed over the lugger, drenching to the skin those on board. On landing at Dover Harbor, Cavill was heartily cheered, and after a short rest he appeared none the worse for his exertions.

A man named McKean, Ottawa, cut his throat with a penknife.

Conductors in city cars, for instance, just as they are now on the steam lines, might be put in uniform; in all other cases where it is practicable this should be done, as one step toward counteracting a tendency of a very serious nature. — From Appleton's Journal.

A Queer Frenzy at Niagara Falls.

M. D. Tooker, Travelling Agent of the Great Western Railway, a resident of Niagara Falls, says there is a curious fact connected with the suicide of Dr. Stein of New York, the old gentleman who sprang last Friday from the Suspension, Foot Bridge, below the Falls, into the bubbling flood below, a distance of 185 feet. Dr. Stein, whose health appeared feeble, and who was no doubt suffering under aberration of the mind, arose quite early Friday morning and engaged a bootblack to show him around and point out objects of interest. He agreed to give the boy a dollar and a half to continue with him during the day, and pulling out a very large roll of bills paid him in advance. When the old gentleman and the boy had reached the middle of the Suspension Bridge, near the Falls, they halted, and after a momentary survey of the great cataracts, Dr. Stein asked if there was any carriage to be seen upon the bridge in either direction. The boy looked, and answered no. "Is there any one in sight at any part of the bridge?" inquired the old gentleman.

"There is no one at all," said the boy, after a sharp look. At the same instant Dr. Stein seized the boy and endeavored to throw him over the railing of the bridge. The lad screamed and struggled with all the energy he possessed, and by clinging to the timbers defeated the object of his insane companion. Mr. Tooker considers it wonderful that any sound could be heard above the roar of the Falls. Perhaps the struggles of the man to throw, and of the boy to save himself, caused the bridge to oscillate to a marked degree; at any rate, the attendants of the bridge at each of the shore ends rushed out and made for the rescue. This Dr. Stein perceived, let go of his well-nigh exhausted victim, climbed to the top of the railing, and, without a word, sprang into the misty air, and the unfathomable pool deep down below. In falling he struck one of the bridge girders, which, springing from the concussion, threw the distracted mortal moré up stream and changed his attitude from a nearly upright to a prone position. With arms and legs extended as if swimming, he fell flat on the turbulent green-hued waters of the Niagara, and that was the last of him. For, although a thousand dollars reward has been offered for the recovery of the body, and hundreds have looked for it night and day since, not a vestige of it has come to the surface.

A Clerical Joke.

The following story is credited to the Rev. W. J. Hunter:—

At a convention of clergymen held in Hamilton, and, after the evening's meal, it was proposed that each should entertain the company with such remarks as might be deemed appropriate. When it came to the turn of Mr. Hunter he related a dream, which he said he had, a few nights before. In his dream he went to heaven; and his picture of the golden streets, the rivers of shining water: the seraphic choir, and so forth, were extremely interesting.

"When he concluded, Rev. Mr. G—— from Chatham—a man notorious for his money grabbing and close, penurious habits—approached and asked him in a tone of coarse familiarity:

"Well, Brother Hunter, did you see any of us in your dream?"

Yes, Brother G——, I saw you,

Ah! And what was I doing?

You were on your knees.

Of course, praying?

No; you were trying to dig up the golden pavements of the New Jerusalem.

IT IS USUAL in this country to throw flowers and confetti over the bride as she leaves the church. During the last week the honor has been extended to a murderer on his own confession, and a few details will show how little morality, law and authority are respected in the South. In a street quarrel, in which women were engaged, the man called Esposito interfered in behalf of his mother, but being a *matutis sujel* and an "ammonito," he was threatened by a police agent, Borrelli, with being "proposed" to be sent off to *domicilio coatto*.

Every attempt was made to divert him from his purpose, but in vain, and then it was that Esposito resolved on murdering him, as, in fact, he did last week. After his examination he was committed, and on his road to prison he received an ovation. Flowers and confetti were thrown over him, and so large was the crowd of people, among whom were many women, that the soldiers were called out to restore order. Esposito was a *camorrista*, and was sure, therefore, of popular support. Borrelli, too, whose antecedents have not been very favorable and had lately served as a police spy, had rendered valuable services to justice from the intimate knowledge which he possessed of the class of criminals in Naples. The termination of this scandalous affair, so far as it has gone, was that crowds of thieves and other well-known criminals broke into the room where, according to custom, the body of Borrelli was laid for examination on a marble table, dragged it to the ground, covered it with dirt, and defaced it with every kind of indignity.

While investigating this case, the attention of the Questor was called to another in which blood was shed. A young woman not more than twenty years of age thrust a sharp pointed knife into the throat of her lover, who died three hours after. On the crime being reported the Guards ran to arrest the woman, but here again a threatening crowd assembled, and would have defended the woman, who still held the blood-stained knife in her hand. The arrest was, however, at length effected. Murders, it may be said, occur in all countries, but seldom is it that sympathy is shown with the criminal so ostentatiously as it had been shown in the cases I have reported.—London Times' Naples Correspondence.

The Pope's Dry Humor.

Among the many pilgrims who have of late visited Rome was an old French lady who undertook the pilgrimage, according to an Italian paper, under circumstances of no ordinary interest. She had for some time suffered from an affection of the leg so serious a nature that acting under the advice of eminent physicians, she at last consented to have the limb amputated as the only chance of restoration to health. On the day, however, before that on which the operation was to take place, one of her friends persuaded her to defer it until she had tried the effect of a stocking in his possession that had been worn by the Pope, and which he asserted would infallibly cure her. She accordingly put on the stocking, and, to her surprise and delight, at the end of a few days was able to walk about as thoroughly cured as though she had never labored under any infirmity. Having made a vow that if the remedy proved successful she would perform a pilgrimage to Rome, she lost no time in redeeming this pledge, and, on being ushered into the presence of the Pope, prostrated herself with emotion before his Holiness, enthusiastically thanking him for the benefit she had derived from the use of his stocking. After hearing her story, the Pope coldly replied:—"You are most fortunate. One of my stockings has healed you and restored you a leg: As for myself, I put two of them on each morning, yet I am not able to walk or even stand upright on my legs, and am obliged," he added bitterly, "to be wheeled about in a chair."

DIRECTORY

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

G. T. RAILWAY.

GOING EAST.	GOING WEST.
Express.....12:58 a. m.	Express.....5:12 p. m.
Express.....12:58 p. m.	Express.....5:52 a. m.
Mixed.....11:20 p. m.	Mixed.....7:55 a. m.

STAGES ARRIVE AT NAPANEE.

From Newburgh and Tamworth,	10 1/2 a. m.
From Picton and Mill Point,	7 p. m.
From Erinsville,	10 1/2 a. m.

DEPART FROM NAPANEE.

To Newburgh and Tamworth,	2 1/2 p. m.
To Mill Point and Picton,	5 1/2 a. m.
To Erinsville,	2 1/2 p. m.

STEAMBOATS.

Str. <i>Shannon</i> , leaves Picton daily,	6 a. m.
Arriving at Napanee,	9:30 a. m.
Leaves Napanee,	3 p. m.
Arriving in Picton,	6 p. m.

Str. *Pittgrim*, (Napanee and Mill Point),
Leaves Mill Point 7:45 and 11:15 a. m., and 3:30
and 6:30 p. m.
Leaves Napanee 6 and 9 a. m., and 1:15 and
5:15 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. R. J. Cartwright,	Finance Minister.
Schuyler Shibley,	M. P.

ONTARIO PARLIAMENT.

J. T. Grange,	M. P. P.
H. M. Deroche,	

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIALS.

W. H. Wilkison,	Judge.
O. T. Pruy,	Sheriff.
W. A. Reeve, Clerk of the Peace and County At- torney,	
J. B. McGuin, Clerk of the County Court, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown,	
Do,	Surrogate Registrar.
W. N. Dollar,	Warden.
F. Burrows,	County School Inspector.
W. W. Dettlor,	County Clerk.
E. Hooper,	Treasurer.
M. P. Roblin,	Registrar.
W. S. Williams,	Mayor.
John Herring,	Reeve.
Chas. R. Miller,	Deputy Reeve.
Wm. Chamberlain,	Town Clerk.
Robert Easton,	Town Treasurer.
Jas. Allen,	Chief of Police.
J. Benson, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping,	
C. B. Perry,	Landing Waiter and Searcher.
T. G. Pile, Landing Waiter and Searcher, Mill Point,	
G. Bogart,	Postmaster, Napanee.
D. B. Sills, Inspector of Weights and Measures,	
Wm. Hogle,	Inspector of Licenses.
Chas. James, Clerk 1st Division Court, Napanee,	
C. L. Rogers,	Bath.
J. J. Watson,	Adolphustown.
Peter Johnston,	Clarks Mills.
Wm. Wheelan,	Centreville.
Henry Pultz,	Wilton.
Thos. Miller,	Tamworth.

POST OFFICE.

The Post Office Napanee, is open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.	
Day Train East Mail closes,	12:05 p. m.
West,	4:30 p. m.
Night Train East,	9:00 p. m.
West,	9:00 p. m.
Camden Route—Tamworth, Centreville, Camden East, Newburgh and Napanee Mills—Mail closes 2:15 p. m.	
Mill Point and Prince Edward County Route— Mill Point, Picton, Northport, and Demorest- ville—Mail closes 6:30 a. m.	
Fredericksburg Route—Morven, Hamburg, Sills- ville, Parma and Conway—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Switzerland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur- days—Mail closes 1:15 p. m.	
Gosport and Gretna—Saturday—Mail closes 1 p. m.	
Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	
Overton, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.	

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.	
Canada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, L.L.B. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 12 p. m.	
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.	
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father, MacDonagh. Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.	
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sun- day School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Grange Block.	

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,
40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,
—AND—
ROWELL & CHESMAN,

A DECIDED DIFFERENCE.

(Whigs)

We consent to be reminded of the fact that on several occasions when Reform Ministers of the Crown have addressed public meetings during an election contest, the candidate they supported was not successful. We object, however, that the cases cited are not at all parallel to Lennox. Each of the three constituencies named has a reputation for vacillation. In East Toronto the causes which operated against Mr. O'Donoghue required no renewed publicity. The Tory tactics of denouncing as Fenian sympathisers all who should venture to vote for him, and other equally despicable tricks, went far to affect the result. North Lanark had been oscillating between, not only the two parties, but the two men for some time, and the whim of the electors, who had given the seat to Murry the Reformer by a small majority on the previous occasions, let Peter the Tory have it in his turn. As to South Ontario, it is sufficiently notorious that Mr. Gibbs is, at home, as our contemporary says of Mr. Cartwright, "a hard man to beat." In the surging wave of popular indignation in '74, however, he was swept away with scores of others who had supported Sir John in his great Railway iniquity. By the time that the by election, consequent on the death of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, ensued, however, the intensity of the popular excitement had somewhat subsided, the great influence against Mr. Gibbs of his local rival and former supporter, Mr. Glenn, had also been vastly reduced; and to these two adventitious circumstances in his favour the Hon. gentleman owed his last election by a small majority over an almost total stranger to the constituency. How different the case of Lennox. It was always regarded as a strong and perfectly reliable Tory constituency. In fact the boast was made that such was the devotion of it to the Chief-tain that it was only by his grace that Mr. Cartwright was permitted to sit for it, and that Sir John virtually held the political life of the member for Lennox in his hand. As the very mottoes last Tuesday boasted, the people of the county adored the chieftain as their own "adopted son," and delighted in nothing so much as to do him honour. Many were their predictions, therefore, when the member for Lennox became Reform Finance Minister, that he had by that act committed political treason, and that for his base betrayal of the men of Lennox the doom of defeat awaited him. Sir John was engaged by the indignant constituents of the recreant Cartwright the day before the expected event as the political headman to arrange the preliminaries of the execution, and, as we have been told, "was cordially received" on that occasion. To the intense disgust and humiliation of the political Haman and his co-conspirators, the county declared by a more pronounced majority than it had ever recorded for its member before—between eight and nine hundred—that Hon. R. J. Cartwright, and not the Chieftain of Corruption, was the man they delighted to honour. In the teeth of the untrue statement that since his desertion of Sir John the electors of Lennox had "not sympathized" with him, we repeat that this triumph was won by Mr. Cartwright since his accession to the present Government, and within twenty-four hours of his attempted and promised annihilation by Sir John Macdonald. Were anything more required to fill the cup of the Chieftain's humiliation in this matter, it will surely be found in the reflection that the Hon. Mr. Cartwright could double the paltry majority (17) which Sir John with all his known electioneering resources was able to command in this city which he had regarded as inalienably his own for thirty years, and after that have over 800 votes to spare! Surely our

The "So-Called" Pacific Scandal.

CERTAIN SPEECHES AT THE COBBOURG PICNIC SIMPLIFIED.

Hon. Matt. C.: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, you all know I am a moral man; a strictly pure man politically and otherwise. You know, for I have frequently told you, that I am a conscientious person, who would not willingly do or abet anything which was of a questionable character and let me add this profession of purity is not hypocritical as it would be were I a Grit; it is made in sincerity and in truth. With these few prefatory remarks, I wish to say a word on the much talked of Pacific Scandal. *Scandal!* That is what they call it, and I must confess that legally and technically speaking, scandal is the proper word. As a lawyer, and a somewhat distinguished and esteemed lawyer too, I am obliged to say that the evidence submitted to the court and fully established in connection with the conduct of my right honorable friend John A., in the matter of the Pacific railway charter, quite justifies the use of the word *Scandal*. Legally speaking it cannot be called a *Slander*—for that would imply that the charge had never been proved, which, as you are all aware, it unfortunately was. But, sir, while I say all this, I by no means deem it my duty as a pure person, as aforesaid, to join with those who condemn my right honorable friend for his conduct in the premises. As a moralist—a practical moralist—I do not deem it my duty to withdraw my allegiance from him until he expresses contrition for his offence. By no means. Yet, mark you, I do not seek to pronounce him guiltless. But I stand by him, as such pure and moral politician aforesaid, and I ask you, ladies and gentlemen as pure persons to stand by him, on the ground that the Grits are just as bad and have done just as wicked deeds. I have not time just now to point out, but will make way for the right honorable gentleman himself.

Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., P. D. Q. of Spain, &c.—I am not in the habit of making professions of purity. I never was. (Hear, hear!) The Conservative party of Canada never did and does not now make any such house-top professions. (Cheers.) We leave that for the Grits. (Laughter.) My friend Mr. Cameron acts in the capacity of professing purist for the rest of us, and the rest of us feel to do a good deal as we please. (Renewed laughter.) I don't profess to be immaculate. I may have made mistakes, in fact I'm sure I've made mistakes. There was the Washington Treaty about the Fisheries, for example, and the North West Rebellion; and the Northern Railway affair; and the Pacific Scandal. Sir, I beg pardon, I meant to say slander. I am sorry to have to differ with so good and learned a man as Mr. Cameron, but I object to his calling that affair a scandal. Sir, it was a vile calumny got up by the Grits for the purpose of pouring obloquy upon me, Sir, there was not a word of truth in any part of it that imputed corrupt motives to me. (A voice—What about your own evidence before the commission?) I don't care a cent for my own evidence or any other man's. I want to get back to power again and I think that whole Pacific business is far enough out of the public mind now to make it safe for me to put on a cheek of brass and declare as I now do declare, that the whole thing was a fraud and a gross libel on myself and my colleagues. It was a slander, sir Mr. Cameron, ladies and gentlemen, it was an infernal slander! I will call upon my honorable friend, Mr. McDougall, to corroborate these few remarks.

Hon. William.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen; It gives me extreme pain to be obliged to differ in opinion from

Building Activity in London, En

A London correspondent writes: "Fortunes are being made at a rate by brickmakers in the neighborhood of London. An immense impetus to building speculation has been imparted by the prolonged depression in general. Money which would have been rather recklessly invested in new property, and London is being sued by a belt of houses run up for the purpose of investing money rather than meeting the legitimate requirements of increased population. The howl of the market is not sufficient to satisfy the unprecedented demands of the speculators, who are rushing with unanimity to invest the money in land and mortar. The failure of foreign banks and the explosion of bubbles have thrown a vast mass of unemployed capital into a new direction, a general opinion appears to be that the property in and about London is a valuable investment at the present time. Land is bought, plotted out, and built upon with magic rapidity, and the houses are tenanted in many cases before they are dry, while the draught of the market is generally left to chance. Many ban neighborhoods are being spoiled by the haphazard manner in which open spaces are covered by lative buildings, and existing property in many cases severely depreciated. Brickmakers, however, are making immense fortunes out of the present building activity. The prices for bricks average fifty to one hundred per cent over those prevailing only a few years ago. Auctioneers who trade in house property are also abnormally busy, and undertakers in every new neighborhood have almost more business than they can decently can cover."

Brigham Young's Co-operative

A curious feature of Brigham Young's despotism in the huge co-operative settlement erected at Salt Lake City in 1868 cost of \$150,000. Through Brigham's influence, or rather command, the stock shares, in sums ranging \$100 until the whole capital stock of the institution, amounting to nearly \$800,000 was taken up. Branch stores were established in other parts of the territory over the portals of all was placed "Holiness to the Lord." The aim of the prophet and his partners was to enrich the gentile and apostate merchant class themselves. Orders were issued to Mormons not to buy goods of gentiles or apostates, and these orders were enforced by policemen who were stationed in front of the objectionable stores who turned customers that were a nuisance. At the same time the agencies throughout the territory were forbidden to buy their fabrics and provisions anywhere except at Brigham's co-operative establishment. Its some years amounted to \$40,000. Finally the tyranny became unbearable since the Mormons had to pay exorbitant prices, and in time many of them secretly purchased much of what they wanted from gentile and apostate merchants; unbelievers who moved to Utah and of course gave the latter patronage. The dividends of the co-operative store finally fell away, its credit declined, and bankruptcy now stared the face. Brigham induced hundreds of Mormons to deposit their savings in this institution, which has the peculiar feature of holding fast whatever goes into its capacious maw. As a gigantic swindle Brigham was not overshadowed by any other man of this generation.

Business Prospects.

The business outlook still oo

Erinsville, Roblin and Selby, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.
Overtown, Forest Mills and Leinster, daily—Mail closes 1:30 p. m.

CHURCHES.

HOURS OF SERVICES.

Episcopal Methodist—Rev. C. Hartley. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 2 p. m.
Canada Methodist—Rev. A. B. Chambers, L.L.B. Services 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School, 12 p. m.
Episcopal—Rev. J. J. Bogart, Rector. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Presbyterian—Rev. A. Young. Services 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 3 p. m.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Father MacDonagh. Mass 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sunday School 2:30 p. m.
The Brethren—Meet at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m., every Sunday in Grange Block.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.,

40 PARK ROW, NEW YORK,

—AND—

ROWELL & CHESMAN,

ST. LOUIS,

AGENTS for the "NAPANEE EXPRESS", Napanee, Ont.



THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, SEPT. 21st, 1877.

THE LATE DEMONSTRATION.

The real political importance to be attached to this meeting, may be best understood by outsiders, from the simple statement, that by far the most conspicuous figure among Sir JOHN's backers from the County of Lennox, was a certain A. H. ROE.

This great man seems by all accounts to have completely eclipsed all lesser local luminaries, and there is no doubt that Mr. ROE, in thus practically presiding at the "great and magnificent" celebration in honour of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B., was emphatically the right man in the right place.

Mr. ROE's claims to this honour are many and various, and such as must have very specially recommended him to the good grace of Sir JOHN.

Like that great man, "wrong both he had from slanderous tongues," and indeed, if we are correctly informed, there are many other points of resemblance in the career of the two friends.

Mr. ROE, we believe, was at one time Reeve of Richmond, and was turned out by an ungrateful constituency, merely for having been the victim of a doubtless "cruel" charge of using the Township funds for his own private purposes.

He was afterwards the hero of two or three bankruptcies of a rather shabby character, and has presided over, or aided in conducting certain speculative financial institutions—well known to the police.

It is true that in spite of these fundamental resemblances, there are minor points of difference between Sir JOHN and Mr. ROE.

For instance, Mr. ROE is very stout, and Sir JOHN is very thin. Mr. ROE is a very prominent teetotaler, and Sir JOHN is—well, not exactly a very prominent advocate of Temperance, by example at least.

Then, which is certainly a serious difference, Sir JOHN has never disorged a

ed by a more pronounced majority than it had ever recorded for its member before—between eight and nine hundred—that Hon. R. J. Cartwright, and not the Chiefstain of Corruption, was the man they delighted to honour. In the teeth of the untrue statement that since his desertion of Sir John the electors of Lennox had "not sympathized" with him, we repeat that this triumph was won by Mr. Cartwright since his accession to the present Government, and within twenty-four hours of his attempted and promised annihilation by Sir John Macdonald. Were anything more required to fill the cup of the Chiefstain's humiliation in this matter, it will surely be found in the reflection that the Hon. Mr. Cartwright could double the paltry majority (17) which Sir John with all his known electioneering resources was able to command in this city which he had regarded as inalienably his own for thirty years, and after that have over 800 votes to spare! Surely our Tory friends in these parts will "admit" that there is some little food for reflection in these stubborn facts.

'NO FUTURE.

Sir John A. Macdonald was much concerned at Napanee because there was "no future" for the Hon. Mr. Cartwright. What does he mean? For whom is the "future" being reserved? Not surely for himself. To lay such a fluttering unction to his soul would be the very worst species of self deception. The Tory placard at Cobourg announced, "We want statesmen"—not the coterie of political tricksters and corruptionists that followed right behind the significant motto. Besides, did not Sir John tell 75,000 people, more or less, who called him "Prince" at Montreal, that every dog had his day, and he had had his? Having regard to persons and political parties and the respective prospects ahead of the two men in both these respects, we fancy that "Old Probabilities" would be just as likely to sign a lease of the "future" for Hon. Mr. Cartwright as for Sir John Macdonald. Then too, not only Mr. Cartwright's prospects at least as bright as the Chiefstain's, but the former gentleman has the "present" in the meantime. This is surely some consolation, for a bird in the hand is proverbially worth more than two in the bush.—Whig

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From the 4th July to 14th Sept., 1837 tons leached ashes have been shipped from Napanee by barges and schooners to Brooklyn N. Y. The value thereof being \$2,760—about \$1.50 per ton. Now if this article can bring this price at our wharves, then shipped over five hundred miles and sold at a profit, it surely should receive attention from our agriculturists, whose lands cannot possibly be so over-productive as not to need a renewal of the elements supplied by this excellent, but almost discarded fertilizer. Our farmers should read the following.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* (W. Aswater, of Connecticut), writing of wood ashes, says:—"Many of our best farmers in Connecticut use leached ashes, imported from Canada at a cost of from eighteen to twenty-eight cents or more per bushel, in preference to all other fertilizers except barnyard and stable manure." If New England farmers find it profitable to purchase leached ashes for fertilizers in Canada, and to bear, in addition, the price paid for carriage, are they not worth the cost price to Canadian farmers? Are their lands so exceedingly fertile that they can afford to send away one of the best fertilizers to be obtained in the country for the sake of a few dollars they will receive in exchange? Ashes are not so lightly valued by any other agriculturists as they are here. In Ireland not only is every shovelful of ashes from their turf fires carefully saved as a most valuable fertilizer, but even earth

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Hon. William.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen! It gives me extreme pain to be obliged to differ in opinion from my trusted and generous leader, Sir John. I call him generous, because on one occasion I knew he threw \$8,000,000 into the sea. In fact, I am sorry to say, that on this Pacific Scandal subject, I must differ from both the previous speakers. My own view of it is, that it was neither a slander nor a scandal, but the baseless fabric of a vision. It was a mere fiction, invented in the *Globe* office. It never did have any foundation in fact. There never was a man named Sir Hugh Allen, who contributed money to a person named Macdonald, because he was a good party man and wanted to help the elections. The whole thing is a myth and one of the clumsy jokes of the Grit party. I would counsel the electorate of the country to act accordingly. Act as if no such thing ever existed. That's the way I do myself, and I can truly say I never felt more happy and comfortable. (Great applause)—Grip.

Canadian Poetry.

It is pleasant to note that amid all the cares and anxieties attendant on a struggle for office the Conservatives still find time to cultivate poetry. Like their principles, their verse is very peculiar. The Essex laureate of the Party took occasion at the demonstration in which the Emperor was exhibited amid blue flames, to get off the following:—

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Is sounding. The hearth is on fire. You
See it running from hill to hill, and when
I was in the Eastern Townships, I heard
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Cross the bosoms of these beautiful lakes
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Business Prospects.

The business outlook still continues encouraging. Our merchants, however, do not look for excessive business great profits, but there is a general expectation of healthy activity and real gains are compared with the last years. The conservative policy pursued by country buyers for some time past resulted in keeping stocks low, and wholesalers are reaping the benefit of this denial, now that the condition of harvest warrants greater freedom making purchases. It will be well to remember, however, that there is a great deal of indebtedness to be wiped away and that the amount of interest to be paid will absorb a great part of means through which we must look for restoration to our normal state of prosperity. Wheat promises to maintain fair price, but this is doubtless dependent in a great measure on the continuance of the Russo-Turkish war. I doubt expressed a few weeks ago in column as to the ability of Chicago processors to rule the wheat market of world has since been proved correct. September "bears" are now busy running around the North-West, making an effort to fill their sales in the nineties a month ago. We still maintain wisdom of our advice to farmers to at the reasonable figures offering. Efforts of the bears have sent prices meantime. Money market little changed. A somewhat better demand prevails. *Journal of Commerce.*

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A week ago last Thursday morning Martha Cesar, a colored woman of years of age, and wife of James Cesar proprietor of a restaurant in Providence, R. I., was awakened from sleep by a stinging sensation in her under lip, found that she had been bitten by a spider. As the rude cabin in which they live, on Babcock street is infested with numerous spiders, she supposed that of them had crawled upon the bed while she was asleep. During the day her pain increased severely, and at night it was badly swollen, and had turned to a purple color. She applied poultices, such simple remedies, but the swelling increased during Friday and Saturday and the pain extended to her head and limbs. On Sunday Dr. Mathews called and found that the poison had made its way into her system so rapidly that there were but slight hopes of recovery from its malignant effects. However, he prescribed soothing medicines and applied poultices, which reduced the swelling somewhat. On Monday Mrs. Cesar lost the control of her limbs and was obliged to lie down on her back from which she never arose. On Tuesday she gradually became unconscious and her face was swollen beyond recognition, but she was suffering terribly. She died at about 9:40 on Wednesday night.

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Then, which is certainly a serious difference, Sir JOHN has never disgorged a cent of the public funds he appropriated, while Mr. ROE it is said, did make restitution to the Township Treasury, though it may be very fairly argued in his behalf, that if so he only did it for the same reason, that Sir JOHN resigned because he really could not help himself.

For the rest, we understand that Mr. ROE is ambitious of becoming an ornament of the Canadian Bar —

like Sir JOHN — and meantime, that he pleads with much energy in the Division Courts, of Lennox and Addington — as Sir JOHN says he used to do. Really, we do not see what there is to prevent Mr. ROE, from ripening in time into a second Sir JOHN, and we heartily congratulate the Liberal Conservative Association of Lennox and Addington on the fine perception, they have shown, of the natural fitness of things, in selecting A. H. ROE, as the very properest person in all Lennox to welcome Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD thereto.

"ARCODES AMBO."

species or self deception. The story placard at C'bourg announced, "We want statesmen" — not the coterie of political tricksters and corruptionists that followed right behind the significant motto. Besides, did not Sir John tell 75,000 people, more or less, who called him "Prince" at Montreal, that every dog had his day, and he had had his? Having regard to persons and political parties and the respective prospects ahead of the two men in both these respects, we fancy that "Old Probabilities" would be just as likely to sign a lease of the "future" for Hon. Mr. Cartwright as for Sir John Macdonald. Then too, not only Mr. Cartwright's prospects at least as bright as the Chieftain's, but the former gentleman has the "present" in the meantime. This is surely some consolation, for a bird in the hand is proverbially worth more than two in the bush. — *Whig*

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We know from experience that ashes is a fertilizer of great value to all our farm and garden crops. We have used it on the growing cereals and root crops, and in all cases with advantage. To the potato crop we have found it especially beneficial, and as a top-dressing for lawns and meadows. All who have had much practical knowledge of the benefits to crops generally will fully agree that the analyses by chemists do not rate constituent elements more highly than is borne out by experience. From analyses by Prof. Johnson on others the average percentages of plant food are from forty-seven to fifty pounds per one hundred pounds weight of wood ashes. A dressing of fifty pounds of unleached ashes to the acre would give 200 bushels of potato, 768 pounds of lime, 120 pounds of magnesia, 49 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 7 pounds of sulphuric acid (W. G. A.). Can it be that the farms of Canada are so excessively fertile that we can afford to send one of the best and most readily-available fertilizers across our borders to enrich the fields of others? — *Farmer's Advocate*

good party man and wanted to help the elections. The whole thing is a myth and one of the clumsy jokes of the Grit party. I would counsel the electorate of the country to act accordingly. Act as if no such thing ever existed. That's the way I do myself, and I can truly say I never felt more happy and comfortable. (Great applause) — *Grip*.

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Still another claims the attention of the poetry-loving public: —

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And then go listen to the (Sir John)
If you but give him the Premiers seat
You'll get four dollars a bushel for wheat,
And everyone will be rich in a day,
For that is the way
With the Great John A.

You'll all be millionaires in a day.
Chorus — And its O, the Brave Macdonald,
The beautiful Macdonald,
The bold and the lovely John A. Ho-oo-aa!

To return again to Essex, we have a choice morceau: —

Shoot the musket! whack the drums!
See, the all-fired hero comes.
Light the torches! blaze the pitch!
He fights his battles in the ditch!
Give him blue lights, give him red,
Enthusim him at a dollar a head!
The brave Macdonald, bully boy,
Will elevate him as high as the kite of Gilde-roy.

We have no room for further extracts, but it is understood the poetry will shortly be published in full in pamphlet form, as a companion to Senator Macpherson's latest work of fiction. — *Hamilton Times*.

Over ten thousand people were present at the Peel Reform gathering held at Brampton Wednesday. Addresses were presented to both the Premiers, who made suitable replies, and the closest attention was paid by the immense crowd assembled to the remarks of the speakers.

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The Bankrupt Law.

ITS EVIL EFFECTS.

A New York paper gives the following illustration of what may be done to defraud creditors under the Bankrupt law by dishonest men willing to swindle and commit perjury: A merchant bought \$12,000 worth of goods on credit and soon after had himself put into bankruptcy by a friend so he would have to pay nothing for a release, procured a friend to be made Assignee, who had the stock appraised at \$5,000, which another friend bought in at 50 cents on the dollar and transferred to the original merchant on the very day he received his discharge, thus securing goods worth \$12,000 for \$2,500. When one of his creditors, purchasing at his store, asked a reduction of the article, giving as a reason that he had lost so much money by him, the debtor exclaimed: "Do you think I was such a fool as to go into bankruptcy for your benefit?" It will be asked, How can such things be, and not come to the notice of the officers of the Court? The proceedings were regular, and the Court relies upon the oaths made before it. Even in the case of the bankrupt who has no desire to defraud, the fees attending the proceedings are so enormous that as the law student said, "The aim of bankruptcy seems to be to make an equitable division of the assets between the officers of the Court and the member of the Bar." — *Journal of Commerce*.

The "So-Called" Pacific Scandal.

CERTAIN SPEECHES AT THE COBBOURG PICTO SIMPLIFIED.

Hon. Matt. C. : Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, you all know I am a moral man; a strictly pure man politically and otherwise. You know, for I have frequently told you, that I am a conscientious person, who would not willingly do or abet anything which was of a questionable character and let me add this profession of purity is not hypocritical as it would be were I a Grit; it is made in sincerity and in truth. With these few prefatory remarks, I wish to say a word on the much talked of Pacific Scandal. Scandal! That is what they call it, and I must confess that legally and technically speaking, scandal is the proper word. As a lawyer, and a somewhat distinguished and esteemed lawyer too, I am obliged to say that the evidence submitted to the court and fully established in connection with the conduct of my right honorable friend John A., in the matter of the Pacific railway charter, quite justifies the use of the word Scandal. Legally speaking it cannot be called a Scandal—for that would imply that the charge had never been proved, which, as you are all aware, it unfortunately was. But, sir, while I say all this, I by no means deem it my duty as a pure person, as aforesaid, to join with those who condemn my right honorable friend for his conduct in the premises. As a moralist—a practical moralist—I do not deem it my duty to withdraw my allegiance from him until he expresses contrition for his offence. By no means. Yet, mark you, I do not seek to pronounce him guiltless. But I stand by him, as such pure and moral politician aforesaid, and ask you, ladies and gentlemen as pure persons to stand by him, on the ground that the Grits are just as bad and have done just as wicked deeds. I have not time just now to point out, but will make way for the right honorable gentlemen himself.

Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., P. D. Q. of Spain, &c.—I am not in the habit of making professions of purity. I never was. (Hear, hear!) The Conservative party of Canada never did and does not now make any such house-top professions. (Cheers.) We leave that for the Grits. (Laughter.) My friend Mr. Cameron acts in the capacity of professing purist for the rest of us, and the rest of us feel to do a good deal as we please. (Renewed laughter.) I don't profess to be immaculate. I may have made mistakes, in fact I'm sure I've made mistakes. There was the Washington Treaty about the Fisheries, for example, and the North West Rebellion; and the Northern Railway affair; and the Pacific Scandal. Sir, I beg pardon, I meant to say scandal. I am sorry to have to differ with so good and learned a man as Mr. Cameron, but I object to his calling that affair a scandal. Sir, it was a vile calumny got up by the Grits for the purpose of pouring obloquy upon me, Sir, there was not a word of truth in any part of it that imputed corrupt motives to me. (A voice—What about your own evidence before the commission?) I don't care a cent for my own evidence or any other man's. I want to get back to power again and I think that whole Pacific business is far enough out of the public mind now to make it safe for me to put on a cheek of brass and declare as I now do declare, that the whole thing was a fraud and a gross libel on myself and my colleagues. It was a slander, sir Mr. Cameron, ladies and gentlemen, it was an infernal slander! I will call upon my honorable friend, Mr. McDougall, to corroborate these few remarks.

Hon. William.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen; It gives me extreme pain to be obliged to differ in opinion from my trusted and generous leader. Sir John. I call him generous, because on one occasion I knew he threw \$8,000,000 into the sea. In fact, I am sorry to

Building Activity in London, England.

A London correspondent writes:—“Fortunes are being made at a rapid rate by brickmakers in the neighborhood of London. An immense impetus to building speculation has been imparted by the prolonged depression in general trade. Money which would have been invested rather recklessly in new house property, and London is being surrounded by a belt of houses run up for the purpose of investing money rather than for meeting the legitimate requirements of increased population. The house property in the market is not sufficient to satisfy the unprecedented demands of capitalists, who are rushing with remarkable unanimity to invest the money in bricks and mortar. The failure of foreign loans and the explosion of bubble companies have thrown a vast mass of unemployed capital into a new direction, and the general opinion appears to be that house property in and about London is the safe investment at the present time. Virgin fields are bought, plotted out, and built upon with magic rapidity, and the houses so run up are tenanted in many cases before they are dry, while the drainage is generally left to chance. Many suburban neighborhoods are being rapidly spoiled by the haphazard manner in which open spaces are covered by speculative buildings, and existing property is in many cases severely depreciated. Brickmakers, however, are making immense fortunes out of the present abnormal activity. The prices for bricks now average fifty to one hundred per cent. over those prevailing only a year ago. Auctioneers who trade in house property are so abnormally busy, and funeral undertakers in every new neighborhood have almost more business than they decently can cover.”

Brigham Young's Co-operative Store.

A curious feature of Brigham Young's despotism in the huge co-operative store erected at Salt Lake City in 1868 at a cost of \$150,000. Through Brigham's influence, or rather command, the saints took shares, in sums ranging \$100 to 500 until the whole capital stock of the institution, amounting to nearly \$800,000, was taken up. Branch stores were established in other parts of the territory, and over the portals of all was painted, “Holiness to the Lord.” The aim of the prophet and his partners was to crush out the gentile and apostate merchants and enrich themselves. Orders were issued to Mormons not to buy goods of gentiles or apostates, and these orders were enforced by policemen who were stationed in front of the objectionable stores and who turned customers that were about to enter. At the same time the various agencies throughout the territory were forbidden to buy their fabrics and provisions anywhere except at Brigham's co-operative establishment. Its sales some years amounted to \$4,000,000. Finally the tyranny became unbearable, since the Mormons had to pay exorbitant prices, and in time many of them secretly purchased much of what they wanted from gentile and apostate merchants; unbelievers who moved into Utah and of course gave the latter their patronage. The dividends of the co-operative store finally fell away, its credit declined, and bankruptcy now stares it in the face. Brigham induced hundreds of Mormons to deposit their savings with this institution, which has the peculiarity of holding fast whatever goes into its capacious maw. As a gigantic swindler, Brigham was not overshadowed by any other man of this generation.

Business Prospects.

The business outlook still continues encouraging. Our merchants, however do not look for excessive business or great profits, but there is a general expectation of healthy activity and progress.

SCHEDULE OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.—Returned Addington, for the Quarter ending Tuesday, 11th September.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANTS.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICT.
W. A. Hogle, L. I.	M. B. Mallory.	Selling liquor for other than strictly Medicinal Purposes.	May, 11, 1877.	W. S. Will
James Simpson.	Bridget Clapper,	Using grossly insulting language.	June, 14, 1877.	W. S. Will
James Allen.	Geo. Clapper.	Vagrancy.	do	do
James Simpson.	Mary Clapper.	do	do	do
W. D. P. Wilson.	Wm. Joyce.	Assault.	July, 14, 1877.	W. S. Will
W. A. Hogle.	W. Cousins.	Selling Liquor without a License.	do 21, do	do
do	Wm. M. Johnston.	do	do 28, do	do
do	Wm. Cousins.	do	Aug. 18, do	do
do	Jno. N. Wagar.	do	do 27, do	do
do	Jno. Watson.	do	do 27, do	do
do	Martin Madigan.	do	Sept. 3, do	do
do	M. B. Mallory.	Selling liquor for other than strictly Medicinal Purposes.	do	do
J. P. Hanley, Agt.	Duncan Wemp.	Selling Liquor without a License.	Sept. 10, do	do
G. T. R.	Wm. Harvey, Geo.	Trespass on G. T. R. Cars.	Aug. 1, do	W. S. Will
James Allen.	Brown, & R. Miller.	Drunk.	do 22, do	do
J. Storms.	Timothy Lucas.	do	do 22, do	do
do	Peter Cornell.	Drunk.	do 28, do	do
James Allen.	Geo. Larey.	Selling Liquor without License.	do 28, do	do
Wm. Smith.	Marshall Shewman	Drunkenness.	June 23, do	Charles Jan
Thomas Shirle.	do	Not being registered under the Act	do 56, do	do
George Evans.	do	Abusive language.	July, 4, do	do
W. A. Hogle.	Jno. Bowey.	Selling Liquor without a License.	do 2, do	C. James, J
J. Storms.	George Stevens.	Drunk and Disorderly.	do 23, do	do
Eliza Hooker.	Mayetta Pringle.	Vagrancy.	do 31, do	do
Andrew Coulter.	Richard Hassard.	Malicious Injury.	do 18, do	James Ayls
Walter Castiday.	Alex. Hassard.	Assault.	Aug. 6, do	do
Andrew Fitzgerald.	Matthew Carnell.	Refusal to pay wages.	Sept. 1, do	do
Jane Shultz.	Jne Wrecksworth.	Contravention of Township by-law	June 20, do	J. A. Shible
do	James Foster.	Sabbath breaking.	do 22, do	do
Jne Wrecksworth	Jane Shultz.	do 2nd offence.	do 22, do	do
do	do	Assault & Battery.	do 25, do	do
H. Wrecksworth.	Peter Shultz.	Contravention of Township by-law	do 25, do	do
Henry P. Tooker.	Clara Luke.	Trespass.	do 25, do	do
Hugh Cambridge.	Damon Babcock.	Leaving employment.	July 16, do	do
John H. Luke.	Ellen Tooker.	Contravention of Township by-law	do 9, do	do
Robert Graham.	Thomas Wheeler.	Selling Liquor without License.	do 25, do	do
James J. Wagar.	Eliza Jackson.	Contravention of Township by-law	Aug. 11, do	J. A. Shible
Eliza Jackson.	James J. Wagar.	do	do 28, do	do
Frederick Fries.	Franklin Wiseman.	Petty Trespass.	do 28, do	do
do	Henry Babcock.	do	July 10, do	Anson Stor
George Boyce.	Margt E. Emmons.	Assault.	do 11, do	do
Andrew Boyce.	Edward Snider.	Non-payment of wages.	Aug. 11, do	do
do	do	do	do 22, do	do

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
County of Lennox & Addington, Napanee, 11th September, 1877.

NAPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

Barley—60c.
Beef per cwt.—\$5.00 to \$7.00.
Bread—15c. per loaf.
Butter—15c. to 16c. per lb.
Coal—\$5 to \$6 ton.
Calf skins 8c. per lb rough.
Oats—50c. “ 9c. “ trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Cheese—30c. to 40c. per lb.
Deacon skins 40c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.75 retail.
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—New \$10.00 old \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Lambs and Pelts—Shearlings 25 to 30c.
Lamb Skins—30c. to 40c.
Lard “ lb—13c. to 15c.
Oatmeal—\$5.00. per cwt., retail
Onions—50c. to \$1.00 per bushel
New Potatoes 60c. per bushel
Peas—70c. to 72c.
Pork “ “ \$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
Tomatoes—25c per bush.
Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
Wheat—\$1.40.
Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
“ soft—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

PETITT'S EYE SALVE

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lacrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of the Vision from any cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic in origin, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate

Last Notice.

ACCOUNTS for Dental Services, must be paid forthwith. Office hours from 9 a. m., to 5 1/2 p. m., over Spencer's Clothing Store.

TERMS CASH.
S. T. CLEMENTS, L. D. S.
21-4in.

JUST to HAND,

—AT—
HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
Dundas Street, Napanee.

New designs in Card Board Mottoes, Only 5 cts. each.
New designs in Shaded Card Board Mottoes, Only 10 cts. each.
Black Card Board Mottoes, Only 12 cts. each.
Spatter Work Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
Tinted and Gilt Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
Mottoes in Mats, Only 20 cts. each.
Chrono Mottoes, (very fine), Only 35 cts. each.
Mottoes in Tinted Mats, Only 50 cts. each.

Nice Rustic Motto Frames,

ONLY 50 CTS.

New and Large Stock of Pocket Bibles.

live party of Canada never and does not now make any such house-top provisions. (Cheers.) We leave that for the its. (Laughter.) My friend Mr. Cameron acts in the capacity of professor purist for the rest of us, and the rest of us feel to do a good deal as we please. (enewed laughter.) I don't profess to be immaculate. I may have made mistakes, in fact I'm sure I've made mistakes. There was the Washington Treaty out the Fisheries, for example, and the North West Rebellion; and the Northern always affair; and the Pacific Scandal. I beg pardon, I meant to say slander. I'm sorry to have to differ with so good a learned a man as Mr. Cameron, but I object to his calling that affair a scandal. It was a vile calumny got up by the its for the purpose of pouring obloquy on me. Sir, there was not a word of it in any part of it that imputed corrupt motives to me. (A voice—What out your own evidence before the commission?) I don't care a cent for my own evidence or any other man's. I want to go back to power again and I think that role Pacific business is far enough out the public mind now to make it safe for me to put on a cheek of brass and declare as I now do declare, that the whole thing was a fraud and a gross libel on myself and my colleagues. It was a slander, sir Mr. Cameron, ladies and gentlemen, it was an infernal slander! I'll call upon my honorable friend, Mr. Douglass, to corroborate these few remarks.

Hon. William.—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen; It gives me extreme pleasure to be obliged to differ in opinion from a trusted and generous leader. Sir John. I call him generous, because on one occasion I knew he threw \$8,000.00 into the sea. In fact, I am sorry to say, that on this Pacific Scandal subject, must differ from both the previous speakers. My own view of it is, that it is neither a slander nor a scandal, but a baseless fabric of a vision. It was a mere fiction, invented in the *Globe* office. It never did have any foundation in fact. It never was a man named Sir Hugh, who contributed money to a person named Macdonald, because he was a party man and wanted to help the actions. The whole thing is a myth of one of the clumsy jokes of the *Grit* party. I would counsel the electorate of the country to act accordingly. Act as if such thing ever existed. That's the way I do myself, and I can truly say I've felt more happy and comfortable. (renewed applause)—*Grip*.

Canadian Poetry.

It is pleasant to note that amid all the cares and anxieties attendant on a struggle for office the Conservatives still find time to cultivate poetry. Like their principles, their verse is very peculiar. The Essex laureate of the Party took occasion at the demonstration in which the speaker was exhibited amid blue flames, to get off the following:—

Thou brave Macdonald!
Thy heart ne'er quails,
You have shown their frauds
And the steel rails.

When Sir John is Pilot (Pirate?)
We have no fears,
He has steered us safe
For twenty years.

The Hamilton bard of the party has been in the rubbish column of the organ to forth the following:—

They built a hotel,
Which they knew they could sell,
"With slabs and eulls from Oliver's mills."
The Chief himself rushed into rhyme
t long ago in that sweet little poem:

Bone and Skin,
Two statesmen thin.
Would starve the land or near it;
But be it known,
To Skin and Bone,
That flesh and blood won't bear it.

Sir John has also displayed himself in verse, as witness this:

From East to West, wherever I have been,
The country is arising, the tocsin
Is sounding. The brazier is on fire. You
See it running from hill to hill, and when
I was in the Eastern Townships, I heard
The cry echoing from rock to rock a-
Cross the bosoms of these beautiful lakes
And over the eternal field, "Come to
"Our rescue, John A., or we are lost."
Run, rum, tum, ti tididity.
Another of the party poets writes:

stitution, amounting to nearly \$800,000, was taken up. Branch stores were established in other parts of the territory, and over the portals of all was painted, "Holiness to the Lord." The aim of the prophet and his partners was to crush out the gentile and apostate merchants and enrich themselves. Orders were issued to Mormons not to buy goods of gentiles or apostates, and these orders were enforced by policemen who were stationed in front of the objectionable stores and who turned customers that were about to enter. At the same time the various agencies throughout the territory were forbidden to buy their fabrics and provisions anywhere except at Brigham's co-operative establishment. Its sales some years amounted to \$4,000,000. Finally the tyranny became unbearable, since the Mormons had to pay exorbitant prices, and in time many of them secretly purchased much of what they wanted from gentile and apostate merchants; unbelievers who moved into Utah and of course gave the latter their patronage. The dividends of the co-operative store finally fell away, its credit declined, and bankruptcy now stares it in the face. Brigham induced hundreds of Mormons to deposit their savings with this institution, which has the peculiarity of holding fast whatever goes into its capacious maw. As a gigantic swindler, Brigham was not overshadowed by any other man of this generation.

Business Prospects.

The business outlook still continues encouraging. Our merchants, however do not look for excessive business or great profits, but there is a general expectation of healthy activity and reasonable gains are compared with the last two years. The conservative policy pursued by country buyers for some time past has resulted in keeping stocks low, and whole salers are reaping the benefit of this self denial, now that the condition of the harvest warrants greater freedom in making purchases. It will be well to remember, however, that there is a great deal of indebtedness to be wiped away, and that the amount of interest to be paid will absorb a great part of the means through which we must look to a restoration to our normal state of prosperity. Wheat promises to maintain a fair price, but this is doubtless dependent in a great measure on the continuance of the Russo-Turkish war. The doubt expressed a few weeks ago in this column as to the ability of Chicago speculators to rule the wheat market of the world has since been proved correct. September "bears" are now busy running around the North-West, making every effort to fill their sales in the nineties of a month ago. We still maintain the wisdom of our advice to farmers to sell at the reasonable figures offering. The efforts of the bears have bent prices up meantime. Money market little changed. A somewhat better demand prevails.—*Journal of Commerce*.

A Spider's Fatal Bite.

A week ago last Thursday morning, Martha Caesar, a colored woman forty years of age, and wife of James Caesar, proprietor of a restaurant in Providence R. I. was awakened from sleep by a stinging sensation in her under lip, and found that she had been bitten by some insect. As the rude cabin in which they live, on Babcock street is infested by numerous spiders, she supposed that one of them had crawled upon the bed while she was asleep. During the day her lip pained her severely, and at night it was badly swollen, and had turned to a purple color. She applied poultices and such simple remedies, but the swelling increased during Friday and Saturday, and the pain extended to her head and limbs. On Sunday Dr. Mathews was called and found that the poison had made its way into her system so rapidly that there were but slight hopes of her recovery from its malignant effects. However, he prescribed soothing medicines and applied poultices, which

Butter—10c. to 12c. per lb.
Coal—\$5 to \$8 ton.
Calf skins 8c. per lb. rough.
" " 9c. " trimmed.
Chickens—30c. to 40c. per pair.
Cheese—30c. to 10c. per lb.
Deacon skins 40c.
Ducks—40c. to 50c. per brace.
Eggs—10c. to 12c. per dozen.
Flour—\$3.75 retail.
Geese—50c. to 60c. each.
Hay—New \$10.00 old \$12.00 per ton.
Hides—\$3.00 to \$5.00.
Lamb and Pelts—Shearlings 25 to 30c.
Lamb Skins—30c. to 40c.
Lard " B—13c. to 15c.
Oatmeal—\$5.00. per cwt., retail.
Oats—50c.
Onions—80c. to \$1.00 per bushel.
New Potatoes 60c. per bushel.
Pork—70c. to 72c.
Pork " " —\$7.00. to \$7.50.
Rye—60c. to 65c.
Straw—\$3.00 to \$4.00 per load.
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Tallow—7c. to 8c. per lb.
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Hard Wood—\$2.75 per cord.
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PETTIT'S EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lacrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of the Vision from any cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM AND OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "DR. J. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

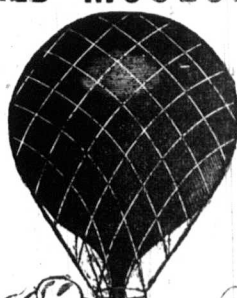
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GREAT
LONDON
SENSATION
AND
FIELD MUSEUM!



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21-4in.

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New designs in Card Board Mottoes, Only 5 cts. each.
New designs in Shaded Card Board Mottoes, Only 10 cts. each.
Black Card Board Mottoes, Only 12 cts. each.
Spatter Work Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
Tinted and Gilt Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
Mottoes in Mats, Only 20 cts. each.
Chromo Mottoes, (very fine), Only 35 cts. each.
Mottoes in Tinted Mats, Only 50 cts. each.

Nice Rustic Motto Frames,

ONLY 50 CTS.

New and Large Stock of Pocket Bibles.
New and Large Stock of Photograph Albums.
New and Large Stock of Autograph Albums.
New and Large Stock of Scrap Albums.
New and Large Stock of Fancy Boxes of Note Paper.
New and Large Stock of Purses and Pocket Books.
New and Large Stock of Scrap Pictures.

NOTE PAPER,

Very Cheap by the Ream.

ENVELOPES,

All Shades, Cheap by the Thousand.

Straw Wrapping Paper,

Full Stock of all Sizes and will be sold at close prices.

Paper Twine, Jute Twine. Hemp Twine, and Cotton Twine,

Always on hand.

Full Stock of The Seaside Library. 60 volumes, new out, only 10 and 20 cents each. This Library comprises the most popular Novels of the day.

All the New School Books, and all sold under the usual retail price, at

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE

CULE OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS,—Returned to the Clerk of the Peace, for the County of Lennox & Addington, for the Quarter ending Tuesday, 11th September, A. D. 1877.

OF /TOR.	NAME OF DEFENDANTS.	NATURE OF CHARGE.	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE.	AMOUNT OF PENALTY.	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID TO SAID JUSTICE.	TO WHOM PAID OVER BY SAID JUSTICE.	IF NOT PAID, WHY NOT? AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, IF ANY.
e, L. I.	M. B. Mallory.	Selling liquor for other than strict-ly Medical Purposes.	May, 11, 1877.	W. S. Williams, H. T. For-ward, and M. Neville.	\$20.00	Forthwith,	W. A. Hogle.	
pson.	Bridget Clapper.	Using grossly insulting lanauage.	June, 14, 1877.	W. S. Williams.	10 00	do	Not paid,	Left town.
pson.	Geo. Clapper.	Vagrancy,	do	do	do	do	do	do
lison,	Mary Clapper.	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
le,	Wm. Joyce.	Assault.	July, 14, 1877,	do	3 00	do	do	do
	W. Cousins.	Selling Liquor without a License,	do 21, do	W.S.Williams, & J. Webster	30.00	do	do	do
	Wm. M. Johnston,	do	do 28, do	do & J. Percy.	20.00	do	do	do
	Wm. Cousins,	do	Aug. 18, do	do & J. Gibbard	40.00	do	do	do
	Jno. N. Wagar.	do	do 27, do	do	20.00	do	do	do
	Jno. Watson,	do	do 27, do	do & C. James,	do	do	do	do
	Martin Madigan,	do	Sept. 3, do	do & H.T. Forward	do	do	do	do
	M. B. Mallory,	Selling liquor for other than strict-ly Medical Purposes.	do	do	do	do	do	do
ay, Agt.	Duncan Wemp.	Selling Liquor without a License,	Sept. 10, do	do	do	do	do	do
n,	Wm. Harvey, Geo. Brown, & R. Miller.	Trespass on G. T. R. Cars,	Aug. 1, do	W. S. Williams,	2.00 each	do	do	do
n,	Timothy Lucas.	Drunk,	do 22, do	do	do	do	do	do
n,	Peter Cornell.	do	do 22, do	do	do	do	do	do
n,	Geo. Lacey.	Selling Liquor without License.	do 28, do	do & H.T. Forward	2.00	do	do	do
Evans,	Marshall Shewman	Drunkness.	June 25, do	Charles James,	4.00	do	do	do
e,	Thomas Shirley,	Not being registered under the Act	do 56, do	do	25.00	do	do	do
er,	George Evans	Abusive language,	July, 4, do	do	2.00	do	do	do
ulter,	Jno. Bowey.	Selling Liquor without a License.	do 3, do	C. James, & J. Herking.	2.00	do	do	do
today,	George Stevens.	Drunk and Disorderly.	do 23, do	do	2.00	do	do	do
gerald,	Maryetta Prinzie.	Vagrancy,	do 31, do	do & W.S.Williams,	10.00	do	do	do
	Richard Hassard.	Malicious Injury.	do 18, do	James Aylsworth,	Fine \$2 dam. \$8	Aug. 7, 1877,	do	do
	Alex. Hassard.	Assault.	Aug. 6, do	do	1 00	do 26, do	do	do
	Matthew Carnell.	Refusal to pay wages,	Sept. 1, do	do	10 80	do 21, do	do	do
	Jne Wrecksworth.	Contravention of Township by-law	June 20, do	J. A. Shibley.	1 00	Forthwith,	do	do
	James Foster,	Sabbath breaking,	do 22, do	do	do	do	do	do
sworthy	Jane Shultz.	Assault & Battery,	do 22, do	do	do	do	do	do
worthy,	Peter Shultz.	Contravention of Township by-law	do 25, do	do	do	do	do	do
ooker,	Chara Luke,	Trespass,	do 25, do	do	do	do	do	do
ridge,	Damon Babcock.	Leaving employment,	July, 16, do	do	do	do	do	do
ke,	Ellen Tooker.	Contravention of Township by-law	do 9, do	do	5 00	do	do	do
ham,	Thomas Wheeler.	Selling Liquor without License,	do 25, do	do	2 00	10 days,	do	do
agar,	Elias Jackson,	Contravention of Township by-law	Aug. 11, do	J.A. Shibley, & S. S. Gues,	20 00	Forthwith,	do	do
on,	James J. Wagar.	do	do 28, do	do	2 00	do	do	do
ries,	Franklin Wiseman	Petty Trespass,	do 28, do	do	2 00	do	do	do
ce,	Henry Babcock.	do	July, 10, do	Amson Storms,	1 00	Forthwith,	do	do
yee,	Marg't E. Emmons	Assault.	do 11, do	do	do	do	do	do
	Edward Snider.	Non-payment of wages,	Aug. 11, do	do	20	Forthwith,	do	do
			do 22, do	do	Order \$3 75	21 days,	do	do

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
f Lennox & Addington, Napanee, 11th September, 1877.

W. A. REEVE, Clerk of the Peace,
County of Lennox & Addington.

SPANEE MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly

t.—\$5.00 to \$7.00
per loaf.
to 7c per lb.
\$6 ton.
c. per lb rough
e. " " trimmed
to c. to 40c. per pair.
to 10c per lb.
is 40c.
to 50c. per brace
to 12c. per dozen
7 retail.
to 60c. each
\$10.00 old \$12.00 per ton.
0 to \$5.00.
Pelts—Shearlings 25 to 30c
—30c. to 40c.
—13c. to 15c.
5.00. per cwt., retail

. to \$1.00 per bushel
es 60c. per bushel
0 72c.
—\$7.00. to \$7.50
60c.
0 to \$1.00 per bushel
25 c per bush.
to 8c. per lb.
40.
—\$2.75 per cwt.
—\$1.50. to \$2.00.

FITTS EYE SALVE

ible Remedy for all Diseases of
e faculty of vision, Granda-
f the Lids, Ulceration of the
mal Glands, Film, and Weak-
the Vision from any cause.

ERICAN EYE SALVE is presented
lic with the assurance of its ef-
a curative of most diseases of the
or chronic inflammation, whether
scrofulous origin or otherwise,
or defect of vision, diminished
optic nerve, or a diseased state
ies constituting that organ. Also,
sons whose vocation requires an
action of the eyes, the Salve will
charm in restoring a uniform
tious, where weakness, pain, and
y have long threatened a fatal
n. It is the most simple, safe,
ial remedy ever discovered. The

Last Notice.

A CCOUNTS for Dental Services, must
be paid forthwith. Office hours
from 9 a. m., to 5 1/2 p. m., over Spencer's
Clothing Store.

TERMS CASH.

S, T. CLEMENTS, L. D. S.

JUST to HAND,

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE.
Dundas Street, Napanee.

- New designs in Card Board Mottoes,
Only 5 cts. each.
- New designs in Shaded Card Board Mot-
toes, Only 10 cts. each.
- Black Card Board Mottoes, Only 12 cts.
each.
- Spatter Work Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
- Tinted and Gilt Mottoes, Only 15 cts.
each.
- Mottoes in Mats, Only 20 cts. each.
- Chromo Mottoes, (very fine), Only 35 cts.
each.
- Mottoes in Tinted Mats, Only 50 cts. each.

Nice Rustic Motto Frames,

ONLY 50 CTS.

JUST ARRIVED,

ROSE & FRALICK'S,

IN THE PERRY BLOCK,

100 CASES of NEW BOOTS & SHOES,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

Come and See Them, as We will not be Undersold.

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

New Hats, Caps, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c.

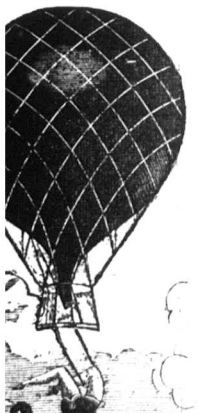
tail.
 60c. each.
 .00 old \$12.00 per ton.
 \$5.00.
 te—Shearings 25 to 30c.
 0c. to 40c.
 1c. to 15c.
 0. per cwt., retail
 \$1.00 per bushel
 9c. per bushel
 1c.
 \$7.00. to \$7.50
 c.
 \$1.00 per load
 per bush.
 8c. per lb.
 \$2.75 per cord
 .50c. to \$2.00.

IT'S EYESALVE.

a Remedy for all Diseases of acute or chronic, Granular Lids, Ulceration of the Glands, Film, and Weak Vision from any cause.
 EYE-SALVE is presented with the assurance of its curative of most diseases of the chronic information, whether of infectious origin or otherwise, defect of vision, diminished optic nerve, or a diseased state constituting that organ. Also, on whose vocation requires an on of the eyes, the Salve will arm in restoring a uniform vision, where weakness, pain, and have long threatened a fatal result. It is the most simple, safe, remedy ever discovered. The which it is made are pure, persily, compounded with elaborateness, safe in its application, ternally, and, of course, avoid danger which necessarily introduction of caustic mineralshes. Known and On es, of scrofulous origin, or whatever cause, yield to the E-SALVE. IT IS USED SEVERAL FOR EYES. Its soothing date, and a permanent cure, a few applications. The pro Dr. J. Pettit's Agents while making new and improve for making a more perfect box alve, have changed the Trade cover so as to correspond with the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertis. We call attention to this, otherwise he regarded as com

PETTIT & BARKER,
 Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y.
 & LYMAN,
 Agents for Canada. Day.

ay Only,
oon & Evening.
 ast Tent Show that will vis-
 s place this season.
& Hamilton's
GREAT
NDON
NSATION
AND
MUSEUM!



JUST to HAND,

—AT—

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
 Dundas Street, Napanee.

New designs in Card Board Mottoes,
 Only 5 cts. each.
 New designs in Shaded Card Board Mottoes,
 Only 10 cts. each.
 Black Card Board Mottoes, Only 12 cts. each.
 Spatter Work Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
 Tinted and Gilt Mottoes, Only 15 cts. each.
 Mottoes in Mats, Only 20 cts. each.
 Chromo Mottoes, (very fine), Only 35 cts. each.
 Mottoes in Tinted Mats, Only 50 cts. each.

Nice Rustic Motto Frames,

ONLY 50 CTS.

New and Large Stock of Pocket Bibles.
 New and Large Stock of Photograph Albums.
 New and Large Stock of Autograph Albums.
 New and Large Stock of Scrap Albums.
 New and Large Stock of Fancy Boxes of Note Paper.
 New and Large Stock of Purses and Pocket Books.
 New and Large Stock of Scrap Pictures.

NOTE PAPER,

Very Cheap by the Ream.

ENVELOPES,

All Shades, Cheap by the Thousand.

Straw Wrapping Paper,

Full Stock of all Sizes and will be sold at close prices.

Paper Twine, Jute Twine. Hemp Twine, and Cotton Twine,

Always on hand.

Full Stock of The Seaside Library. 60 volumes, new out, only 10 and 20 cents each. This Library comprises the most popular Novels of the day.

All the New School Books, and all sold under the usual retail price, at

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
 Dundas St., Napanee.

D. S. — Customers will please notice

ROSE & FRALICK'S,

IN THE PERRY BLOCK,

100 CASES of NEW BOOTS & SHOES,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

Come and See Them, as We will not be Undersold.

—o—

ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

New Hats, Caps, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, &c.

—o—

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

ROSE & FRALICK.

21-yl.

Slaven & Ironside,

Are now showing over

TWO HUNDRED NEW MANTLES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Made of Beaver and Mataleese Cloths, and Cut in the most Fashionable Styles.

—o—

We are also showing

French Cashmeres in all the New Shades.

PLAIN LUSTRES AND BRILLIANTENES IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.

BLACK LUSTRES AND BLACK CASHMERES AT ALL PRICES FROM 12½ cts. UP.

And a large assortment of other New Dress Goods in Ten Different Makes.

—o—

NEW TWEEDS AND WORSTED COATINGS,
 NEW FLANNELS AND SHIRTINGS,
 NEW MILLINERY GOODS IN ENDLESS

VARIETY, AND ALL THE NEW STYLES.

SLAVEN & IRONSIDE.

21.

Tailoring!

Crockery & Glassware

HAVING commenced business in the above line on my own account, directly over
Coxall & Paisley's Store,
 Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.
 Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.
 Cutting Boys' Cloths & Ladies' Jackets A SPECIALITY.

JAS. BLAIR.

Napanee, Aug. 20th, 1877.

18-6m

KNOW

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled **SELF-PRESERVATION**

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Crockery & Glassware

but a few applications of the pro-
s of "DR. J. PETTIT'S AMERICAN
LIVE," while making new and improv-
hinery for making a more perfect box
Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade
n the cover so as to correspond with
t on the Wrapper, Circulars, Adver-
its, etc. We call attention to this,
ight otherwise be regarded as coun-
ng.

PETTITT & BARKER,
Proprietors, Freedomia, N. Y.
HOP & LYMAN,
Toronto, Agents for Canada. 18-1y.

Day Only,

ternoon & Evening.

the Last Tent Show that will vis-
it this place this season.

man & Hamilton's

GREAT

ONDON

ENSATION

AND

LD MUSEUM!



Exhibit on the Old Show Lot.
Napanee Thur. Sep. 27.

A COLOSSAL

-TENT COMBINATION

Dramatic Miracles. Theatrical
rmatations. Theatrical Transform-
Ethereal Groupings. Aerial Evo-
Uncertainly Effects. Mirth, Mys-
d Illustrious Living Prodigies.
solved Enigma and Supernatural
LY OF EUROPE! now exhibi-
for the First Time in America.

Can Explain the Mystery?
ssion, 35c.
ren under 10 years, 25c.
tting to every Wonder-technic
ent of The Most Marvellous Ex-
on Earth. Same time and place,
ascom's Thrilling Trapeze.

GRAND FREE

ion Ascension!

going 50 Miles to Sea. The
used in this GREAT GRATUIT-
etacle, is one of the largest ever
ted, being 90 feet high and 50 feet
ter.
or further particulars, see Pos-
criptives and Programmes.
also appear at
ville, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

New and Large Stock of Scrap Pictures.

NOTE PAPER,

Very Cheap by the Ream.

ENVELOPES,

All Shades, Cheap by the Thousand.

Straw Wrapping Paper,

Full Stock of all Sizes and will be sold at close prices.

Paper Twine, Jute Twine. Hemp Twine, and Cotton Twine,
Always on hand.

Full Stock of The Seaside Library. 60 volumes, new out, only 10 and 20 cents each. This Library comprises the most popular Novels of the day.

All the New School Books, and all sold under the usual retail price, at

HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
Dundas St., Napanee.

P. S.—Customers will please notice, that on and after 1st October, all sales will be for cash only, no credit whatever will be given, but everything will be sold wholesale and Retail, at the very lowest cash rates. Any outstanding accounts must be paid up at once.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Book-eller.

Land PLASTER

Now grinding and ready for use.

Superior Fine Ground
Land Plaster,
AT THE LOW RATE OF
\$5 per Ton, or 25 cts. per Hundred.
ALL orders left at the Mill, or at the
Woolen Factory, for Williams' and
Lyser's Water Lime, or Quick Lime, will
be promptly attended to. Lime delivered
when required. No Credit.
JAMES PERRY.
Napanee, March 5th, 1877. 46.

GOOD ADVERTISING

\$250.00 worth of space in various newspapers distributed through thirty states, will be sold for \$700 cash. Accurate insertions guaranteed. A list of papers giving daily and weekly circulation and printed schedule of rates, sent free on application to GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York. 34-1y.

Are now showing over
TWO HUNDRED NEW MANTLES FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
Made of Beaver and Mataleese Cloths, and Cut in the most Fashionable Styles.

We are also showing

French Cashmeres in all the New Shades.

PLAIN LUSTRES AND BRILLIANTENES IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
BLACK LUSTRES AND BLACK CASHMERES AT ALL PRICES FROM 12½ cts. UP,
And a large assortment of other New Dress Goods in Ten Different Makes.

NEW TWEEDS AND WORSTED COATINGS,
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NEW MILLINERY GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AND ALL THE NEW STYLES.

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Where I will be ready to attend to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.
Nice Samples to Select from, and Good Fit Guaranteed.
Cutting Boys' Cloths, & Ladies Jackets
A SPECIALITY.
JAS. BLAIR.
Napanee, Aug. 29th, 1877. 18-6m

KNOW THYSELF

By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled **SELF-PRESERVATION** Price only \$1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skillful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address **PEARBODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.**

HEAL THYSELF

17-1y

"State where you are and what you want."
BIRMINGHAM, ENGL.
WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO
MILL STREET
"THE FACTORIES" 177111 181111
TO ORDER
ENGINES
ECONOMICAL

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$200, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.
J. BENSON, Collector.
Custom House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

AT COST

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Crockery & Glassware,

WILL BE SOLD AT

Cost and Under FOR CASH,

As we intend going out of that line.

Call and Secure Bargains.

Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs.

SMITH & ANDERSON.

Fish! Fish!! Fish!!!

RECEIVED DAILY.

Fresh and good at S. McLaughlins also New Oranges, Lemons, Dates, &c., kept constantly on hand.
S. McLAUGHLIN.
Dundas St.

List of New Advertisements.

List of Convictions—W. A. Reeve
Just Received—Rose & Fralick
New Goods—Slaven & Ironside
Notice—S. T. Clement
Special Notices—Rose & Fralick
London Sensation—Pullman & Hamilton
Just at Hand—J. Hendetson

THE EXPRESS.

NAPANEE, SEPT. 21st. 1877.

Spencer's New Scotch Tweeds are just the nicest goods in town.
Spencer always has been noted for the best quality of clothing in Napanee.

Spencer will always maintain his reputation for first class clothing.

Spencer is the only Clothing Man in town, who spares no expense in giving his Customers the very best trimmings in their clothing.

Spencer never spoils Good Cloth by putting cheap trimmings in his clothing, to save two dollars in price.

Boots made to order at Rose & Fralick's, try them.

A new lot of Clothing at Rose & Fralick's, in Perry Block.

Barley 65c. per bush—sell a little and pay us, ROSE & FRALICK.

Reward of \$10!

Lost, on John or Dundas St. on Friday night, 14th inst., a black vest, with watch and chain, also a ring. Any parties knowing of the above, will please leave information at the Express Office, or to S. R. Higley

Personal.

The Hon. R. J. Cartwright arrived in town yesterday from Ottawa. He is on his way westward to join the Premier.

Autumn Assizes.

The Autumn Assizes, &c., will commence in the Court House, on Wednesday, October 1st, before Judge Moss.

Fall Show Fredericksburgh.

The annual exhibition of the North Fredericksburgh Agricultural Society will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, October 8th.

Fall Opening.

Mr. John Downey, successor to R. Downey & Bros., announces his fall millinery opening, for Saturday, 22nd inst.

The Workingman's Temperance Association.

We have been requested to invite all who consider themselves members of this institution to attend a meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, 26th inst.

Immense Hail Storm.

A furious hail storm passed over the town last night at six o'clock. The stones were half an inch in diameter. No damage done. It was accompanied with thunder fighting and rain, lasting about ten minutes.

Barley Shipments.

Messrs. Downey Bros have shipped to Oswego, since the first of this month 18,100 bushels of Barley, and Messrs. Diamond & Sherwood 20,500 bushels. Total 38,600. They both have in Warehouse about 60,000 bushels.

Illegal Liquor Selling.

Mr. Wm. N. Johnston of Bath, was charged by Inspector Hogle, with selling liquor on the 11th Sept. The case being proved, Messrs. Williams & Forward, imprisoned him in the County Gaol for two months.

Police Items—Claret.

On Thursday night, Chas Smith was arrested and locked up and fined \$5. On Saturday evening Jerry was arresting a drunken man, who tore off his coat sleeve before being locked up. The Mayor fined him \$1, damages \$2 (for

Cheese Fair.

The Provincial Cheese Fair for Eastern Ontario, will be held at Belleville, on Wednesday and Thursday 8rd and 4th October next.

An Unset.

The Gondola with about a dozen amateur sportsmen, turned keel upwards on Friday last. She was picked up with her crew, by the *Pilgrim*, at the big bend, and towed into the harbour.

Hooper & Son's Fall Opening.

The attractive novelties shown by the Messrs. Hooper on Saturday, were such as to guarantee a patronage during the coming season, which will be ample proof of their well directed efforts to satisfy the taste, and please the fancy of their lady patrons, immense numbers of whom were on a tour of inspection through their millinery show-rooms, desirous of seeing the very latest, and securing the excellent bargains, which above all else, is the main attraction of the old-established house of Hooper & Sons.

Pringle Brothers—New Plow.

We were shown a straight beam chilled plow, made by the above firm. The advantage of this pattern over the old "snake beam" is, that the dirt does not clog behind the coulter, rendering the draft easier and making a better furrow. They promise to be a great favorite with farmers, and are supplied for \$10, with extra share and wrench. This firm is making a wood-plainer and drill for Mr. Finkle of Newburgh, and they report a brisk trade for the coming fall.

Agricultural Fairs 1877.

Central—Kingston, Sept. 19th 20th and 21st.

Provincial—London, Sept. 24th to 29th.

Central—Guelph, Oct. 2nd 3rd 4th and 5th.

Central—Hamilton, Oct. 2nd 3rd 4th and 5th.

Central—Lindsay, Oct 2nd 3rd & 4th.

Prince Edward—Pictou, Oct. 2nd.

West Hastings—Belleville, Oct. 3rd.

Earnestown—Odessa, Oct. 5th.

Addington—Newburgh, Oct. 5th.

Hallowell—Bloomfield, Oct. 6th.

Lennox—Napanee, Oct. 9th and 10th.

East Hastings—Roslin, Oct. 10th.

Ameliasburgh—Roblin's Mills, Oct. 13th.

Sophiasburgh—Demorestville, Oct. 20.

North Hastings—Rutland House.

Madoc Road, Huntingdon, October 5th.

Sydney Township—Town Hall, Oct. 10th.

Tyendinaga—Shannonville Oct. 13th.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Saml. B. Wilson an old school-mate and townsman who died on Thursday last at his residence in Napanee. The deceased was born in 1836 near Cornwall, Ont., removing shortly after with his parents to Napanee where he resided until his death. He started the boot and shoe business, which he continued until 1867, under the name of S. B. Wilson & Co., and which is now continued by Wilson Bros. He followed different occupations, was Supt. of river dredging in 1875, and member of the Town Council for two years. He was a member of the Orange order and was County Treasurer for several years. His unexpected death was attributed to typhoid fever. He was buried in the Cemetery on Saturday, his remains being accompanied by a large number of friends and acquaintance.

Pullman & Hamilton's Great London Combination.

On Thursday next, the 27th inst., we are to have a novel and entertaining exhibition, under canvas. One of the extra outside attractions, will be a balloon ascension at 1 o'clock. As the huge globe

Saturday on the Philadelphia and Wilmington road after leaving Baltimore, and threw out large quantities of express matter, and then jumped off and secured their plunder.

Baptist ministers have denounced the opening of the permanent exhibition in Philadelphia on Sunday, and will unite with other denominations to enforce the Sunday law.

The Brisco House Liquor Case.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

On Friday afternoon the prosecution against Mr. Jesse Potter, proprietor of the Brisco House, was. The following additional evidence was taken:

CHARLES CORNELL, sworn.—I am the bar-tender; I have not sold any liquor since I have been in the Brisco House, in the employ of Jesse Potter. Between the 4th of July and the 4th August I sold what they called claret; I do not know whether it is claret or not. It was presented to me by Mr. Potter as claret, as a temperance drink; it was used as a flavor in the soda water fountain. I frequently put in the soda water and lemonade as a flavor. I do not recollect selling any to Mr. Rookledge of Mr. Yokome. I sold soda water and lemonade during July and August. I do not recollect selling any claret during that time. I do not recollect selling any claret on the 12th of July.

CROSS EXAMINED BY MR. ROE.—On the inside of the fountain there is a can in which the flavorings for syrups are kept. I would put in the glass a small quantity of syrup—claret or other flavoring. I never knew it to be an intoxicating liquor until I heard of it in this case. I always supposed it a temperance drink. I never saw a person intoxicated or affected by drinking claret.

WILLIAM TILLEY, sworn.—I live in Napanee. I do not know the drink called claret. The first claret I ever got I got at Mr. M. W. Prunyn's, on the order of Mr. Hogle. I tested eight ounces of claret, and I obtained from it 8 per cent of alcohol. I got the same quantity of beer, and only obtained 4½ per cent. of alcohol. The beer I got was of a very poor quality I understand claret is a French wine. Light claret is supposed to contain from 8 to 9 per cent. of alcohol. The best ales and porter contain from 7 to 8 per cent. of alcohol.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. ROE.—I do not know that the liquor I got at Prunyn's was claret; I think it was a "doctored" liquor. I am doubtful if there was any of the juice of the grape in it. There would be alcohol in any article which undergoes fermentation.

MR. ROE contended that none of the witnesses swore that the liquor drank was spirituous; that the claret referred to was used as a flavor for temperance drinks, that as soon as it was suggested that it was a prohibited liquor Mr. Potter ceased selling it that Mr. Tilley's evidence was irrelevant because it did not deal with the liquor Mr. Potter sold; and that the sale had not been proven to have taken place between the 4th of July and the 4th of August.

MR. REEVE claimed that the liquor sold to Mr. Rookledge was during the specified time; that claret was a wine, and therefore a prohibited liquor in the terms of the Act and that the quantity sold did not affect the fact, as it was illegal to sell a drop as much as it was a gallon.

After consultation the magistrates, Messrs. Williams, Forward, and Doller, agreed that the charge had been sustained, and imposed a fine of \$20, with costs \$13.95, on Mr. Potter.

NAPANEE JUSTICE.

On Friday last about 8:15 p. m. Mr. Claus Rathman, R. S. Higley and A. Benson were walking down Main street,

Wm. McCAY saw Benson strike and Roe kick him back again, think kicked some one in Lock-up door.

HENRY DOUGLASS, saw Higley jeer coat and rush into crowd to Benson, Storins said "Roe arrested man" but he got away, returned, tried to release Benson, I did fall so into the crowd some party struck in front of the Methodist Church.

JAS. ALLEN (Chief of Police) saw son and Higley in Lock-up. They intoxicated. Never saw Dick so he was last night. I did not see the was at a trial at the Mayor's Office.

(FOR THE DEFENCE.)

NATHAN EMPEY was standing in stable door, heard Roe's voice, came u heard Higley say, "Alex you will to take back those words." Stevi caught hold of Higley's collar, and the coat came off. Roe Higley a "1—d drunken loafer" (Roe denied this) Roe called on S to arrest this man. They ran down street, were finally arrested and tak Lock-up. This Mr. Roe used very sive language to the boys. Jerry a at Higley with cane, and I received my arm. Benson was intoxicated.

A. L. MORDEN—"Between Higley Roe who was the most abusive, mer (Empey) "Mr. Roe was." (Roe d calling Benson a s—b, I said never used the expression) (to A. H. "Higley did not go back to get his but came right towards Roe."

WM. DUNHAM, saw the arrest Roe had of Benson's left hand and Storins nippers on other. Near the Tielborne I Benson was striking out, and 'Roe you will a' and kicked him (here w explained—near the thighs) at the commencement Higley came close to Roe, but did not (admitted by Roe

ALLAN RUTMAN, saw Roe kick B once, saw Benson's foot in the door Roe pounding it with a stick. Roe struck Benson before he w cell.

SAM LEGGETT.—Saw the arrest, Roe kick Benson once. Heard Roe them drunken loafers first. Higley pulled back after coat was off. Roe I am not afraid of a d—d one o (denied by Roe.) [Mr. Roe quest th is witness as to whether his evi had been tampered with previous t appearing in court—Nothing of th had been attempted with any witne

RICHARD HIGLEY (committed for ferer with a constable) I met B at Mill Point, we came home tog on the *Pilgrim*. Roe said we were parcel of d—d drunken loafers—son in particular. He was talking s language to me. My coat was pulled off. Not certain what Bens say. Roe called Benson a d—d d en loafer of words to that effect.

[Adjourned till 5 p. m., in C Chamber. The accused giving b \$100 each.]

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who consider themselves members of this institution to attend a meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening-26th inst.

Immense Hail Storm.

A furious hail storm passed over the town last night at six o'clock. The stones were half an inch in diameter. No damage done. It was accompanied with thunder lightning and rain, lasting about ten minutes.

Barley Shipments.

Messrs. Downey Bros have shipped to Oswego, since the first of this month 18,100 bushels of Barley, and Messrs. Diamond & Sherwood 20,500 bushels. Total 38,600. They both have in Warehouse about 60,000 bushels.

Illegal Liquor Selling.

Mr. Wm. N. Johnston of Bath, was charged by Inspector Hogle, with selling liquor on the 11th Sept. The case being proved, Messrs. Williams & Forward, imprisoned him in the County Gaol for two months.

Police Items—Claret

On Thursday night, Chas Smith was arrested and locked up and fined \$5. On Saturday evening Jerry was arresting a drunken man, who tore off his coat sleeve before being locked up. The Mayor fined him \$1, damages \$2 (for Jerry's coat) and costs \$4.20

Fire.

On Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock, a small one-story wooden house, at the corner of Richard and Thomas st., was on fire, and there being no danger to its immediate vicinity, it was allowed to burn down. It has been vacant for the last month being then occupied by the Dennee sisters. It belonged to Mr. Philip McCabe, Hay Bay.

The Weather.

We have been blessed with midsummer heat. On last Sunday and the previous week, the average was 88° in the shade. Fat men were in misery, and mosquitoes returned to plague the helpless. The rain of Monday evening was followed by a heavy white frost on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. The weather has since been very pleasant.

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Mayor Williams is going into the excursion business. Under the auspices of the I. O. Good Templars, he has arranged for a grand trip to Toronto and Niagara Falls, on the 2nd of October next. The excursion train leaves Napanee at 1 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 7 p.m., leaving Toronto next morning at 8 a.m. for the Falls. Return tickets from Napanee, \$2.75 to Toronto, and to the Falls \$3.75.

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This yacht left on Sunday evening for Belleville with a crew of thirteen. She was out red for the first class race at the Regatta over the Big Bay course on Monday. She withdrew on the second round although, in the opinion of good yachtsmen, she would have effected something if she has been properly handled. She returned home the same evening.

New M. E. Church—Mill Point

The corner stone of a new M. E. Church was laid with Masonic honors, at Mill Point, on Wednesday, 12th inst. The ceremony was performed by Mr. E. Richards, S. P. D. H. G. M., assisted by brethren from Union Lake, Napanee, and other churches.

Madoc Road, Huntingdon, October 5th. Sydney Township—Town Hall, Oct. 10th. Tyendinaga—Shannonville Oct. 13th.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Saml. B. Wilson an old school-mate and townsman who died on Thursday last at his residence in Napanee. The deceased was born in 1836 near Cornwall, Ont., removing shortly after with his parents to Napanee where he resided until his death. He started the boot and shoe business, which he continued until 1867, under the name of S. B. Wilson & Co., and which is now continued by Wilson Bros. He followed different occupations, was Supt. of river dredging in 1875, and member of the Town Council for two years. He was a member of the Orange order and was County Treasurer for several years. His unexpected death was attributed to typhoid fever. He was buried in the Cemetery on Saturday, his remains being accompanied by a large number of friends and acquaintance.

Pullman & Hamilton's Great London Combination.

On Thursday next, the 27th inst., we are to have a novel and entertaining exhibition, under canvas. One of the extra outside attractions, will be a balloon ascension at 1 o'clock. As the huge globe sails aloft, and when hundreds of feet distant, a daring trapeze performer will from a single bar suspended beneath, show some of the most startling acrobatic feats ever witnessed. This alone is sufficient to draw immense crowds from a distance. The performance inside the exhibition, consists of curious optical illusions. The extraordinary feat of walking head downwards, and incomprehensible suspension feats—without any visible means of support. Comic opera, feats of legerdemain, and the strange sight of a celebrated "boneless" female contortionist—who ties herself into a knot with the greatest ease, all help to fill a programme unequalled for its novelty and instructiveness. Remember only one exhibition afternoon and evening. Admission 35 cents. The outside show free.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Sept. 17th, 1877.

The Mayor in chair. All members present except the Deputy Reeve. Minutes of last session read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

A petition was presented by the Reeve from Geo. Lamey, for a few old plank to fix walk on corner of Graham and West street, the work to be done by petitioner. Mov. Carscallen, sec. Geddes, granted and carried.

By Geo. Cliff, from S. W. Bartles and others, stating that the open drain on East side Centre street, South of Swing bridge is in a dangerous condition, and asking the Council to remedy it. Mov. James, sec. Geddes, that it be referred to the Street Committee to report on the cost of covering the same, at the next meeting—Carried.

By Geo. Cliff, from the labourers who worked on Covered Bridge, for an increase of wages on account of having to work in the water—Deferred.

By Councillor Carscallen, from Wm. Evans—for crossing across Robison street between Mill and Dundas streets. Mov. Carscallen, sec. Lane to grant it—Carried.

FINANCE.

The Finance Committee reported that the Collector of Taxes, had filed Bond with them, with himself and three sureties—J. R. Fraser, Orson Fraser, and Isaac Fraser—all of the Township of Ernestown, and they recommend that the Bond be accepted. Mov. James, sec. Fradick that the Bond be approved of and accepted by this Council—Carried.

Mov. Roe, sec. Lane, that Collectors notice be printed from the copy now sub-

not know that the liquor I got at Prun's was claret; I think it was a "doctored" liquor. I am doubtful if there was any of the juice of the grape in it. There would be alcohol in any article which undergoes fermentation.

Mr. Roe contended that none of the witnesses swore that the liquor drank was spirituous; that the claret referred to was used as a flavor for temperance drinks, that as soon as it was suggested that it was a prohibited liquor Mr. Potter ceased selling it that Mr. Tilley's evidence was irrelevant because it did not deal with the liquor Mr. Potter sold; and that the sale had not been proven to have taken place between the 4th of July and the 4th of August.

Mr. REEVE claimed that the liquor sold to Mr. Rookledge was during the specified time; that claret was a wine, and therefore a prohibited liquor in the terms of the Act and that the quantity sold did not affect the fact, as it was illegal to sell a drop as much as it was a gallon.

After consultation the magistrates, Messrs. Williams, Forward, and Doller, agreed that the charge had been sustained, and imposed a fine of \$20, with costs \$13.95, on Mr. Potter.

NAPANEE JUSTICE.

On Friday last about 8:15 p. m. Mr. Claus Rathman, R. S. Higley and A. Benson were walking down Main street, they halted opposite the Tichborne House corner, all parties were intoxicated, yet perfectly quiet and proceeding to their homes. Mr. Alex. Roe was passing at this time, and when near Rathman, the latter simply looked in his face, Roe proceeded a few steps, turned and asked Rathman, what he meant by insulting him, at the same time calling him a "d—d drunken rowdy" and saying that a person could not pass the street without being insulted by "d—d drunken rowdies" &c. Benson now interfered in behalf of his friend, he was met with similar epithets from Roe. Higley now approached and in a very civil manner denied Roe's accusation, saying he would have to retract his insulting remarks, at the same time proceeding to pull off his coat, Roe abused him as he did the others. Constable Storms now appearing, he was ordered by Roe to arrest Benson (Higley in the meantime escaped) which he proceeded to do. Roe assisting, before being called upon by Storms. Benson was finally arrested, with the usual maltreatment, and when a short distance up John street, Higley re-appeared and tried to rescue Benson, but with the assistance of a few citizens he was also secured and both parties were taken to the Lock-up.

The following witnesses were sworn before Mayor Williams, in the Town Hall on Saturday at 9:30. Mr. A. L. Morden for defence, Mr. Roe plead his own case.

Jno T. GRANGE.—saw Higley escape in Chas. Paisley's gateway. The crowd had been trying to rescue prisoner and I considered it my duty as magistrate to arrest him, which I did with the help of others.

JERRY STORMS.—First saw Benson and Roe, talking roughly. He said Arthur struck him, and asked me to arrest him, I demanded Roe's assistance and arrested him because he was drunk. Think Higley tried to take Benson out of my hands. Higley was always very steady, this is the first time he was ever arrested.

Mr. A. H. ROE, called.—[Mr. Roe's evidence was objected to on account of his infidelity. He was asked a few questions by Mr. A. L. Morden and the Mayor to which, he answered substantially as follows—Believed in an Almighty God, but had not sufficient evidence upon which to form an opinion, regarding a future punishment and a hereafter as he was not dead yet—did not wish to swear to a lie and did not know if there was a future world or not—had a hope for salvation—Mr. Roe was now sworn conditionally.]

RE was now sworn—When I passed Rathman last night, he stuck his nose in my face and looked at me. I asked

at Mill Point, we came home together on the Pilgrim. Roe said we were parcel of d—d drunken bawlers—son in particular. He was talking language to me. My coat was pulled off. Not certain what Benson says. Roe called Benson a d—d den loafer or words to that effect.

[Adjourned till 5 p. m., in Court Chamber. The accused giving bail \$100 each.]

W. T. CASEY.—At the commence saw Roe back of from Higley. Roe kick Benson, but did not see B. strike Roe. Roe kicked at High Lock-up door. When Storms had of Benson alone he went along qu. All parties had been drinking.

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FRANK HOLDER—saw Roe & Benson with a stick or cane side the Lock-up.

JOHN PAISLEY, saw both parties forced into Lock-up. [In answer question from Mr. Morden, this witness testified that Roe was the most abominable man in the crowd during the arrest the way to the Lock-up, and afterwards.] WM. FERGUSON and others said 1 man did not walk around Roe at first simply looked in his face.

Mr. Morden spoke in behalf of the accused he being followed by Mr. Benson was fined \$15 and \$5.20, and Higley \$5, and \$4.20 costs, to be forthwith.

With the above sworn evidence before us and the candid opinions of several respectable citizens, who witnessed row on Friday night,—and of which saw sufficient to convince us of the calumny of the whole affair—we fearfully give the following.

Mr. Alex. Roe, one of our Town Councillors—who introduced a by-law for the enforcement of public morality the 4th of June last—passed an incensed man on the street, whom he looks at him. Roe immediately violated his oath of office, by stopping and abusing this person in a grossly insulting manner. He calls on the Town Constable to make an arrest, this officer with most idiotic blind obedience his command and was effected with the assistance of Roe. On their way to place of confinement, the prisoners, handcuffed, and comparatively helpless are subject to the taunting and insulting epithets of Roe, accompanied with brutality in the shape of kicks and blows which no sober man—save with the instincts of a human brute would be guilty of. He also, while helping secure the prisoners in the Lock-up Continued his abuse by clubbing Benson on the foot—this prisoner was knocked down by some party by blows of a cane on head, either outside or inside, the effects of which were sufficient to cause serious alarm and a summons for help during the night. No light was used in the Lock-up and what was therein cannot be well attested to, except that blows were heard, and a light match at the window revealed some evidence which was given at the time. After leaving the Lock-up the plaintiff expressed opinions of disapproval at injustice of the whole proceedings met by Roe in his usual bullying manner saying "we will put down rowdism," also personal and insulting allusions which excited the disgust of every liberal-minded man present and scores of the most respectable citizens were listeners on occasion, as his voice was heard above the din of the excited crowd, fact he acted throughout, more like mad bull than a human being. After unlawfully causing the arrest, I complained of the prisoners' resistance which was natural when their rig were trampled upon, and a knowledge of this fact secured the sympathy of

down. It has been vacant for the month being then occupied by the Denness sisters. It belonged to Mr. Philip McCabe, Hay Bay.

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We have been blessed with midsummer heat. On last Sunday and the previous week, the average was 88° in the shade. Fat men were in misery, and mosquitoes returned to plague the helpless. The rain of Monday evening was followed by a heavy white frost on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. The weather has since been very pleasant.

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Tuttle's Illustrated History of the Dominion.

Owing to the failure of Messrs. H. B. Bigney & Co., the original publishers, the completion of this important work was delayed for a time, but we are pleased to learn that Messrs. D. Downie & Co., a firm who possess ample means, have undertaken and pushed on to completion the work in question, which will be ready on Sep. 15. Parts v, and vi have been received, and are quite equal to those previously issued. It is to be hoped that the proprietors of this great work will be amply remunerated for their outlay.

The Covered Bridge.

One of the most satisfactory pieces of work accomplished by the street committee this season, has been expended on the Covered Bridge. This old landmark which has stood time and tide for 37 years, was sadly in need of a thorough overhauling. The oak sills on the East end, being below the ground line, and receiving surface water and drainage from the road, were completely rotted through, as were also the ends of the main stretchers on each side, these latter—after raising the bridge 8 inches with screw-jacks were spliced, and secured with stirrups, and now rest on two oak end-sills 30 ft. in length. The work is done in a very efficient manner, upon which six men have been busy for one week. The iron work, wood work, superintendence and labour costing about \$70.

curious optical illusions. The extraordinary feat of walking head downwards, and incomprehensible suspension feats—without any visible means of support. Comic opera, feats of legerdemain, and the strange sight of a celebrated 'boneless' female contortionist—who ties herself into a knot with the greatest ease, all help to fill a programme unequalled for its novelty and instructiveness. Remember only one exhibition—afternoon and evening. Admission 35 cents. The outside show free.

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By Geo. Cliff, from S. W. Bartles and others, stating that the open drain on East side Centre street, South of Swing Bridge is in a dangerous condition, and asking the Council to remedy it. Mov. James, sec. Geddes, that it be referred to the Street Committee to report on the cost of covering the same, at the next meeting—Carried.

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Mov. Roe, sec. Lane, that Collectors notice be printed from the copy now submitted to the Council—Carried.

STREET COMMITTEE.

The Street Committee brought in their 15th Pay List amounting to \$25.98, all of which had been paid by orders on Treasurer—List adopted.

Mov. Geddes, sec. Lane, that the men who worked in the water (see Petitions) be allowed 12½ cents per day extra—Carried.

Mov. Herring, sec. Cliff, that Messrs. Roe, Lane and James, be a special committee to advise with the Engineer, respecting the dredging of the river—Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid: John Benn—Wooden scraper, \$2; Straps and bolts for do \$1; John Benn—iron stirrups for Covered Bridge, and lumber \$2.62; Jos. Morey, teaming for do \$7; Neill McCullough, laborer \$7.87; Gordon Stevenson, do \$7.87; Jno. McNeill, do \$6.75; Wm. Douglass, do \$5.62; Ulas Joiner 50c; David Edgar, Superintending do \$3; S. McL. Dotter, oak timber, do \$12.84; Ferguson Bros., use of Screw Jacks 90c; R. Easton, amounts paid, \$59.98; Templeton & Beaman printing, \$5.50; Jos. Morey, drawing Steam Fire Engine, \$2; Jerry Storms, meals in Lock-up, \$1.45.

A letter from Chester, Pa., says the farmers are armed to protect themselves, families, and property from the villainous hordes of tramps. The latter attempt to wreck trains, and captured a milk train a few mornings ago and robbed a drover who happened to be on board. The tramps also broke into an express car on

him, at the same time calling him a "d—d drunken rowdy" and saying that a person could not pass the street without being insulted by "d—d drunken rowdies" &c. Benson now interfered in behalf of his friend, he was met with similar epithets from Roe. Higley now approached and in a very civil manner denied Roe's accusation, saying he would have to retract his insulting remarks, at the same time proceeding to pull off his coat. Roe abused him as he did the others. Constable Storms now appearing, he was ordered by Roe to arrest Benson (Higley in the meantime escaped) which he proceeded to do. Roe assisting, before being called upon by Storms. Benson was finally arrested, with the usual maltreatment, and when a short distance up John street, Higley re-appeared and tried to rescue Benson, but with the assistance of a few citizens he was also secured and both parties were taken to the Lock-up.

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us and the candid opinions of several respectable citizens, who witnessed row on Friday night,—and of which was sufficient to convince us of the calify of the whole affair—we fearfully give the following.

Mr. Alex. Roe, one of our Town Councillors—who introduced a by-law for the enforcement of public morality the 4th of June last—passed an incensed man on the street, who me looks at him. Roe immediately violated his oath of office, by stopping and abusing this person in a grossly insulting manner. He calls on the Town Constable to make an arrest, this off with most idiotic blind obeys his command and was effected with the assistance of Roe. On their way to place of confinement, the prisoners, handcuffed, and comparatively helpless are subject to the taunting and insulting epithets of Roe, accompanied with bally in the shape of kicks and blows which no sober man—save with the stricts of a human brute would guilty of. He also, while helping secure the prisoners in the Lock Continued his abuse by clubbing Benson on the foot—this prisoner was knocked down by some party by blows of a cane on head, either outside or inside, the effects of which were sufficient to cause serious alarm and a summons for help during the night. No light used in the Lock-up and what was therein cannot be well attested to, except that blows were heard, and a light match at the window revealed some evidence which was given at the trial. After leaving the Lock-up the plaintiff expressed opinions of disapproval at injustice of the whole proceedings witnessed by Roe in his usual bullying manner saying "we will put down rowdies, also personal and insulting allusions which excited the disgust of every liberal-minded man present and scores of the respectable citizens were listeners on occasion, as his voice was heard above the din of the excited crowd, fact he acted throughout, more like mad bull than a human being. After unlawfully causing the arrest, I complained of the prisoners' resistance which was natural when their rights were trampled upon, and a knowledge of this fact secured the sympathy of the crowd, Roe's presence was an unnecessary aggravation as they proceed quietly when this new-born official kept his distance. In his address at the trial, Roe said he "did not care how much he abused people"—a fact, was verified on the evening previous. He exulted over his brutality, proving total want of feeling. He paraded now obnoxious By-law in Court as proof of the ways of transgressors and punishment thereof—himself except. He was allowed to express his long-mouthed views of the case to crowds who obstructed the pavement, the Chief witness asked, why he was favored to the exclusion of other speakers, gave no answer. There is not one palliating feature in Roe's execrable conduct of Friday night and we have given all particulars, public demand it, as there is a turn of public opinion on this case which will bear fruit in the future.

To sum up, we have no wish to make disparaging allusion towards, or even into Mr. Roe's former character or history—which is more courtesy than he has shown so far regarding others—but in return for a fancied insult (which is listed only in his disordered imagination) retaliate by insults, aggravating in extreme, accompanied by violence, a personal injury to his fellow-citizens, their arrest and imprisonment. He insulted people of respectability, on Friday night in question, by his outlandish behavior. He insulted the town by his outrageous violations of law, decency, and order. He insulted and browbeat straightforward witnesses by doubting the veracity of their oaths. He insulted the opposite counsel, and we believe he would in

turday on the Philadelphia and Wilm-
ton road after leaving Baltimore, and
rew out large quantities of express
utter, and then jumped off and secured
air plunder.

Baptist ministers have denounced the
opening of the permanent exhibition in
Philadelphia on Sunday, and will unite
the other denominations to enforce the
Sunday law.

e Brisco House Liquor Case.

CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

On Friday afternoon the prosecution
inst Mr. Jesse Potter, proprietor of
Brisco House, was. The following
litational evidence was taken :

CHARLES CORNELL, sworn.—I am the
tender ; I have not sold any liquor
ce I have been in the Brisco House, in
employ of Jesse Potter. Between
4th of July and the 4th August I sold
at they called claret ; I do not know
ether it is claret or not. It was pre-
ted to me by Mr. Potter as claret, as
imperance drink ; it was used as a flavor
he soda water fountain. I frequently
in the soda water and lemonade as a
or. I do not recollect selling any to
Rookledge of Mr. Yokome. I sold a
water and lemonade during July and
gust. I do not recollect selling any
et during that time. I do not recol-
selling any claret on the 12th of
y.

ROSS EXAMINED BY MR. ROE.—On the
de of the fountain there is a can in
ch the flavorings for syrups are kept.
ould put in the glass a small quantity
syrup—claret or other flavoring. I
er knew it to be an intoxicating
or until I heard of it in this case. I
ays supposed it a temperance drink
yer saw a person intoxicated or affec-
by drinking claret.

VILLIAM TILLEY, sworn.—I live in
anee. I do not know the drink called
et. The first claret I ever got I got
Ir. M. W. Pruyn's, on the order of
Hogle. I tested eight ounces of
et, and I obtained from it 8 per cent
cohol. I got the same quantity of
et, and only obtained 4½ per cent.
of hol. The beer I got was of a very
equality I understand claret is a
uch wine. Light claret is supposed
ontain from 8 to 9 per cent. of alco-
hol.

ROSS EXAMINED BY MR. ROE.—I do
know that the liquor I got at Pruyn's
claret ; I think it was a "doctored"
or. I am doubtful if there was any
e juice of the grape in it. There
ld be alcohol in any article which
ergoes fermentation.

R. ROE contended that none of the
esses swore that the liquor drank
spirituous ; that the claret referred
as used as a flavor for temperance
ks, that as soon as it was suggested
it was a prohibited liquor Mr. Potter
ed selling it that Mr. Tilley's evidence
irrelevant because it did not deal
the liquor Mr. Potter sold ; and
the sale had not been proven to have
n place between the 4th of July and
4th of August.

R. REEVE claimed that the liquor
to Mr. Rookledge was during the
lified time ; that claret was a wine,
therefore a prohibited liquor in the
s of the Act and that the quantity
did not affect the fact, as it was
al to sell a drop as much as it was a
n.

ter consultation the magistrates,
rs. Williams, Forward, and Doller,
ed that the charge had been sustain-
ed and imposed a fine of \$20, with costs
5, on Mr. Potter.

WM. MCCAY saw Benson strike Roe,
and Roe kick him back again, think Roe
kicked some one in Lock-up door.

HENRY DOUGLASS, saw Higley jerk off
coat and rush into crowd to assist
Benson, Storms said "Roe arrest that
man" but he got away, returned, and
tried to release Benson, I did follow or
go into the crowd some party struck Roe
in front of the Methodist Church.

JAS. ALLEN (Chief of Police) saw Ben-
son and Higley in Lock-up. They were
intoxicated. Never saw Dick so bad as
he was last night. I did not see the row,
was at a trial at the Mayor's Office.

(FOR THE DEFENCE.)

NATHAN EMPY—was standing in his
stable door, heard Roe's voice, came up and
heard Higley say, "Alex you will have
to take back those words." Stevenson
caught hold of Higley's coat
collar, and the coat came off. Roe called
Higley a "1—d drunken loafer" twice
(Roe denied this) Roe called on Storms
to arrest this man. They ran down John
street, were finally arrested and taken to
Lock-up. This Mr. Roe used very abusi-
ve language to the boys. Jerry struck
at Higley with cane, and I received it on
my arm. Benson was intoxicated.

A. L. MORDEN—"Between Higley and
Roe who was the most abusive, men?"—
(Empey) "Mr. Roe was." (Roe denied
calling Benson a s—h, said he
never used the expression) (to A. H. Roe)
"Higley did not go back to get his coat
but came right towards Roe."

WM. DUNHAM, saw the arrest Roe had hold
of Benson's left hand and Storms put "nip-
pers" on other. Near the Tichborne House
Benson was striking out, and "Roe said
you will a" and kicked him (here witness
explained—near the thighs) at the com-
mencement Higley came close to strike
Roe, but did not (admitted by Roe.)

ALLAN RUFTAN, saw Roe kick Benson
once, saw Benson's foot in the door and
Roe pounding it with a stick. Think
Roe struck Benson before he went in
cell.

SAM LEGGETT.—Saw the arrest, saw
Roe kick Benson once. Heard Roe call
them drunken loafers first. Higley was
pulled back after coat was off. Roe said
I am not afraid of a d—d one of you
(denied by Roe.) [Mr. Roe questioned
him as to whether his evidence
had been tampered with previous to his
appearing in court—Nothing of the kind
had been attempted with any witness.]

RICHARD HIGLEY (committed for inter-
fering with a constable) I met Benson
at Mill Point, we came home together
on the *Pilgrim*. Roe said we were all a
parcel of d—d drunken loafers—Ben-
son in particular. He was talking strong
language to me. My coat was partly
pulled off. Not certain what Benson did
say. Roe called Benson a d—d drunk-
en loafer or words to that effect.

[Adjourned till 5 p. m., in Council
Chamber. The accused giving bail in
\$100 each.]

W. T. CASEY.—At the commencement
saw Roe back of from Higley. Saw
Roe kick Benson, but did not see Benson
strike Roe. Roe kicked at Higley in
Lock-up door. When Storms had hold
of Benson alone he went along quietly.
All parties had been drinking.

W. D. MADDEN ; J. G. STEVENSON ;
ALEX. McIVER and JAMES BLYTHESOME,
were sworn, the latter testified to having
seen Roe run across the street opposite
Paisley's, and kick Higley, while the
latter was on his knees and knees.

WM. PERRY—thought Roe struck at
Benson in the Lock-up.

FRANK HOLDER—saw Roe strike
Benson with a stick or cane inside
the Lock-up.

JOHN PAISLEY, saw both prisoners
forced into Lock-up. In answer to a

insulted the presiding magistrate if he
could have done so with impunity. In
fact he has shown himself possessed of
the elements of the worst rowdy
that ever disgraced our streets.

And yet, he bases his complaint upon
what he calls an insult, and the arrested
parties are imprisoned and punished,
whereas, ROE, was—in the opinion of a
large majority—the instigator, of the
whole affair and as such should have re-
ceived the full benefit of his own by-law,
and, as the case now stands, it is a mock-
ery of justice, a miserable farce, a con-
temptible subterfuge, and a flagrant out-
rage upon citizen's rights.

Since the above was in type we have
read our town contemporary—the *Stan-*
dard's article and our readers will please
notice what is contained therein about
"glaring exaggerations designed to prej-
udice the public mind in a desired direc-
tion." Also, that Roe's profanity and
abusive language are withheld, his kicking
and clubbing propensities are exultingly
described as something the prisoners
richly deserved, his bravery (?) is exalted,
and his contemptible trick of kicking
Higley while on the ground is innocently
ascribed to "some one." And yet the
Standard man, who reported the trial
gives the above misrepresentations to his
readers, and which is in direct contra-
diction to the published sworn evidence
of disinterested witness. He also says
"Mr. Morden made an attack upon Mr.
Roe with a view to damage his social
standing"—where does Mr. Roe stand ?
that is the question. The last five lines
of the *Standard* article have no reference
whatever to the case. One thing is cer-
tain, the above important points have
been carefully, "doctored" and it looks as
if it were written by the immaculate
Roe himself.

In connection with the above we have
a word to say regarding the treatment of
prisoners. In making an arrest Mr.
Jerry Storms has no right to apply that
chain he uses, around the wrist, and
twist in the manner he does, at the risk
of crippling an arrested party. We can
produce testimony from those who wit-
nessed the act, to the effect that a prison-
er has heretofore been arrested unlaw-
fully and his wrist rendered useless for a
week through the inhuman use of this
instrument of torture. In the present
case Storms was harsher than necessary,
and considering the illegality of the ar-
rest, he was culpable for overstepping his
bounds. Another grievance needs remedy,
when the prisoners were in the lock-up
they and the constables were in total
darkness, while maltreatment of the
most cowardly nature was in progress,
and although one of the volunteer assis-
tants—Mr. Alex. Henry was asked re-
peatedly by outsiders to procure a light,
he gave his word that he would see fair
play. We hope he saw it.

Tweed's Rascality.

Record of his Crime and Corruption.

New York, 17.—The *Sun* contains an
interview with John Morrissey on the
Tweed revelations. Morrissey says :
For years Tweed had two mistresses.
One lived within a stone's throw of his
house in Fifth Avenue, and in the sum-
mer as near his residence in Greenwich.
Rumour says he gave those two women
\$1,800,000 of the public money which he
stole from the city treasury. While he
and his band of robbers were in authority
he corrupted everybody and everything
from the highest to the lowest. He even
controlled the courts. Tweed had rela-
tives seized ; his son and relatives of
the other members of the Ring were ap-
pointed receivers. They trumped up
charges against railroads and other

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After consultation the magistrates, srs. Williams, Forward, and Doller, ed that the charge had been sustain- ed and imposed a fine of \$20, with costs 95, on Mr. Potter.

NAPANEE JUSTICE.

n Friday last about 8:15 p. m. Mr. is Rathman, R. S. Higley and A. son were walking down Main street, halted opposite the Tichborne House er, all parties were intoxicated, yet actly quiet and proceeding to their es. Mr. Alex. Roe was passing at time, and when near Rathman, the r simply looked in his face, Roe eeded a few steps, turned and asked man, what he meant by insulting at the same time calling him a —d drunken rowdy—and saying a person could not pass the street out being insulted by "d—d drunk- wadies" &c. Benson now interfered in lf of his friend, he was met with lar epithets from Roe. Higley now oached and in a very civil manner ed Roe's accusation, saying he would retract his insulting remarks, at same time proceeding to pull off his . Roe abused him as he did the others. stable Storms now appearing, he was red by Roe to arrest Benson (Higley e meantime escaped) which he pro- ed to do. Roe assisting, before be- alled upon by Storms. Benson was ly arrested, with the usual maltreat- t, and when a short nee up John street, ey re-appeared and tried to rescue ion, but with the assistance a few citizens he was also secured oth parties were taken to the Lock-up e following witnesses were sworn e Mayor Williams, in the Town on Saturday at 9:30. Mr. A. L. ten for defence, Mr. Roe plead his case.

O. T. GRANGE.—saw Higley escape in . Paisley's gateway. The crowd had trying to rescue prisoner and I con- ed it my duty as magistrate to arrest which I did with the help of others. RY STORMS.—First saw Benson and talking roughly. He said Arthur k him, and asked me to arrest him, nanded Roe's assistance and arrest- n because he was drunk. Think ey tried to take Benson out of my s Higley was always very steady, s the first time he was ever arrest-

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RICHARD HIGLEY (committed for inter- fering with a constable) I met Benson at Mill Point, we came home together on the *Pilgrim*. Roe said we were all a parcel of d—d drunken loafers—Benson in particular. He was talking strong language to me. My coat was partly pulled off. Not certain what Benson did say. Roe called Benson a d—d drunken loafer or words to that effect.

[Adjourned till 5 p. m., in Council Chamber. The accused giving bail in \$100 each.]

W. T. CASEY.—At the commencement saw Roe back of from Higley. Saw Roe kick Benson, but did not see Benson strike Roe. Roe kicked at Higley in Lock-up door. When Storms had hold of Benson alone he went along quietly. All parties had been drinking.

W. D. MADDEN; W. G. STEVENSON; ALEX. MCLIVER and JAMES BLYTHESOME, were sworn, the latter testified to having seen Roe run across the street opposite Paisley's, and kick Higley, while the latter was on his hands and knees.

WM. PERCY—thought Roe struck at Benson in the Lock-up.

FRANK HOLDER—saw Roe strike Benson with a stick or cane inside the Lock-up.

JOHN PAISLEY, saw both prisoners forced into the Lock-up. [In answer to a question from Mr. Morden, this witness testified that Roe was the most abusive man in the crowd during the arrest, on the way to the Lock-up, and afterwards.]

WM. FERGUSON and others said Rathman did not walk around Roe at first but simply looked in his face.

Mr. Morden spoke in behalf of the accused he being followed by Mr. Roe. Benson was fined \$15 and \$5.20 costs and Higley \$5, and \$4.20 costs, to be paid forthwith.

With the above sworn evidence before us and the candid opinions of scores of respectable citizens, who witnessed the row on Friday night,—and of which we saw sufficient to convince us of the rascality of the whole affair—we fearlessly give the following.

Mr. Alex. Roe, one of our Town Councillors—who introduced a by-law for the enforcement of public morality on the 4th of June last—passed an intoxicated man on the street, who merely looks at him. Roe immediately violates his oath of office, by stopping and abusing this person in a grossly insulting manner. He calls on the Town Constable to make an arrest, this official with most idiotic blindness obeys his command and which is effected with the assistance of Roe. On their way to a place of confinement, the prisoners, (one hand-cuffed, and comparatively helpless,)—are subject to the taunting and insulting epithets of Roe, accompanied with brutality in the shape of kicks and blows, which no sober man—save with the instincts of a human brute would be guilty of. He also, while helping to secure the prisoners in the Lock-up. Continued his abuse by clubbing Benson on the foot—this prisoner was also knocked down by some party by two blows of a cane on the head, either outside or inside, the effects of which were sufficient to cause serious alarm and a summons for help during the night. No light was used in the Lock-up and what was done therein cannot be well attested to, except that blows were heard, and a lighted match at the window revealed some evidence which was given at the trial. After leaving the Lock-up the plainly expressed opinions of disapproval at the injustice of the whole proceedings were met by Roe in his usual bullying manner saying "we will put down rowdism &c., also personal and insulting allusions which excited the disgust of every liberal-minded man present and scores of the most respectable citizens were listeners on the occasion, as his voice was heard far above the din of the excited crowd, in fact he acted throughout, more like a mad bull than a human being.

week through the innuendo use of this instrument of torture. In the present case Storms was harsher than necessary, and considering the illegality of the arrest, he was culpable for overstepping his bounds. Another grievance needs remedy, when the prisoners were in the lock-up they and the constables were in total darkness, while maltreatment of the most cowardly nature was in progress, and although one of the volunteer assistants—Mr. Alex. Henry was asked repeatedly by outsiders to procure a light, he gave his word that he would see fair play. We hope he saw it.

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New York, 17.—The *Sun* contains an interview with John Morrissey on the Tweed revelations. Morrissey says: For years Tweed had two mistresses. One lived within a stone's throw of his house in Fifth Avenue, and in the summer as near his residence in Greenwich. Rumour says he gave those two women \$1,800,000 of the public money which he stole from the city treasury. While he and his band of robbers were in authority he corrupted everybody and everything from the highest to the lowest. He even controlled the courts. Tweed had corporations seized; his son and relatives of the other members of the Ring were appointed receivers. They trumped up charges against railroads to give money to their pets whom they had appointed receivers. This sort of work was done until the Union Pacific Railway Company and other Corporations removed the officers to other States. They held one million people, this city in bondage. There was no protection for life or property, under the rule of this band of robbers. In 1868, said M., I began to fight him and band; I organized to fight what was known as the young Democracy and went to Albany in 1870 to carry on the fight remaining there nearly four months. I persuaded Tilden and Greely to go there and speak against the ring charter. It cost the ring \$1,000,000 to carry the charter through the Legislature. After the exposure of the ring in 1871, I persuaded Tilden to go to the Rochester Convention and attack them." Morrissey does not believe in the honesty of the present committee. He says it is evidently in the interest of John Kelley, and has no doubt Kelley and Tweed would rather implicate him than any man in New York. He says: "I have fought both, but I don't know what they can say of me. I never held office under the city government. I never was interested in a contract with the city directly or indirectly."

To Young Men.

While we are endeavoring to impress our young men of Ontario with the view that the mercantile ranks are already too full, and that it will be better for themselves and the country if they become producers instead of middle men, we find efforts in a like direction being made elsewhere. For instance, it is stated that attempts to cultivate grains and roots in new districts of the Maritime Provinces are meeting with much success. The *Halifax Herald* says that the depression in the lumber trade is sending the young men, who have left the comparatively tame work of the farm for the excitement of lumbering, back to the plow and harrow. These young farmers are beginning to see that good honest work on the farm give a far better return directly and indirectly, than labor in the forests, and on the streams. As an illustration of the benefits of farming *versus* lumbering, it is said that the northern district of Queen's County, N. S., was never so prosperous a state as at present, and it is expected that this district will grow enough wheat, barley and rye to furnish its own bread.—*Monetary Times*

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It was now sworn—When I passed men last night, he stuck his nose in ace and passed round me. I asked what he wanted and told him to his own business, Arthur Benson said he wrote that article in the *Star*. I said I did not want to talk y drunken rowdy like him, it was dark, Stephen tried to keep him, and called me a d—d liar saying as no drunken rowdy. Higley now up and took off his coat to fight. v saw Storms and ordered him to t Benson for being drunk. Storms ed with him and crowd tried to get away, he had a chain around his , he pulled other hand away and k-me opposite Miller's Grocery, I him a good sound kick. Just before Higley ran between and tried to t the hold, Storms called on assist- Jno. T. Grange, Jno. Fraser and Henry caught Higley in gate way ive of us took him to lock-up Jerry, y, Frazer, and myself went in with ners, I struck Benson on foot when he ed to take it from jam of inside door. re road to Lock-up some one pulled down from behind, think it was en. Benson was drunk, disorderly, abusive, never saw a man act worse, ed to quarrel and fight with some- I did not kick Higley in Lock-up. He called me a d—d liar four or ines and he came up (at first) to quar- ch me, without me saying a word. k Benson, Rutman and Band fel- wanted to whip me. I believe the originated at the Campbell House, man wanted to get in at the dinner e 11th) and I put him out. The make a habit of getting drunk d the streets, and have been doing some time. About thirty including y were trying to liberate Benson.

respectable citizens, who witnessed the row on Friday night,—and of which we saw sufficient to convince us of the rascality of the whole affair—we fearlessly give the following.

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To sum up, we have no wish to make disparaging, allusion towards, or enter into Mr. Roe's former character or history—which is more courtesy than he has shown so far regarding others—but he, in return for a fancied insult (which existed only in his disordered imagination) retaliate by insults, aggravating in the extreme, accompanied by threats and personal injury to be at once punishing in their arrest and imprisonment. He insulted people of respectability, on the night in question, by his intemperate language. He insulted the town by his outrageous violations of law, decency, and order. He insulted a browbeaten straightforward witnesses by doubting the veracity of their oaths. He insulted the opposing counsel, and we believe he would have

Greely to go there and speak against the ring charter. It cost the ring \$1,000,000 to carry the charter through the Legislature. After the exposure of the ring in 1871, I persuaded Tilden to go to the Rochester Convention and attack them." Morrissey does not believe in the honesty of the present committee. He says it is evidently in the interest of John Kelley, and has no doubt Kelley and Tweed would rather implicate him than any man in New York. He says: "I have fought both, but I don't know what they can say of me. I never held office under the city government. I never was interested in a contract with the city directly or indirectly."

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THE TOMB.

YORK—In Napanee, on the 18th inst., of consumption, Sarah M., wife of Mr. Wm. York, aged 21 years, 1 month, and 28 days.
LOUCKS—In Napanee, on the 18th inst., Mrs. A. Loucks, aged 42 years.
DENNEE—In Napanee, on Thursday the 20th inst., Miss Sarah Dennee, of Consumption, aged 22 years.
RUSSELL—On the 16th inst., infant child of Jas. A. Russell Selby, aged 4 months.

FURNITURE ! !

The Furniture, Planing, Matching, &c.,

Business of J. C. GREEN & SON, will be carried on in future by

EDWIN GREEN,

Who will be pleased to see those who favor him with a call.
Napanee, Aug. 3rd, 1877. 15-4m

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms and Village Properties for sale.

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Worsted Coatings, Br
Whitneys, I

ORDERS SOLICITED AND EXECUTED

JAMES W

SI

IN BLACK &

Silk Velvets, I

AS

BOUGHT SPEC

VALUE WILL

Napanee Sept. 4th, 1877.

sulted the presiding magistrate if he could have done so with impunity. In he has shown himself possessed of the elements of the worst rowdy at ever disgraced our streets. And yet, he bases his complaint upon that he calls an insult, and the arrested rities are imprisoned and punished, whereas, BOE, was—in the opinion of a ge majority—the instigator, of the sole affair and as such, should have reved the full benefit of his own by-law, as the case now stands, it is a mockery of justice, a miserable farce, a contemptible subterfuge, and a flagrant outrage upon citizen's rights.

Since the above was in type we have id our town contemporary—the *Standard's* article and our readers will please tice what is contained therein about laring exaggerations designed to prejuice the public mind in a desired direction." Also, that Roe's profanity and usive language are withheld, his kicking d clubbing propensities are exultingly scribed as something the prisoners hly deserved, his bravery (?) is exalted, d his contemptible trick of kicking gley while on the ground is innocently ribbed to "some one." And yet the *Standard* man, who reported the trial es the above misrepresentations to his ders, and which is in direct contraction to the published sworn evidence disinterested witness. He also says fr. Morden made an attack upon Mr. e with a view to damage his social nding"—where does Mr. Roe stand? it is the question. The last five lines the *Standard* article have no reference atever to the case. One thing is cer-n, the above important points have n carefully, "doctored" and it looks as t were written by the immaculate e himself.

In connection with the above we have ord to say regarding the treatment of oners. In making an arrest Mr. ry Storms has no right to apply that un he uses, around the wrist, and st in the manner he does, at the risk ripling an arrested party. We can duce testimony from those who wit- sed the act, to the effect that a prison- has heretofore been arrested unlaw- ly and his wrist rendered useless for a k through the inhuman use of this trument of torture. In the present e Storms was harsher than necessary, considering the illegality of the ar- t, he was culpable for overstepping his nds. Another grievance needs remedy, on the prisoners were in the lock-up y and the constables were in total kness, while maltreatment of the st cowardly nature was in progress, although one of the volunteer assis- ts—Mr. Alex. Henry was asked rectly by outsiders to procure a light, gave his word that he would see fair r. We hope he saw it.

Tweed's Rascality.

ord of his Crime and Corruption.

ew York, 17.—The *Sun* contains an rview with John Morrissey on the sed revelations. Morrissey says : years Tweed had two mistresses. lived within a stone's throw of his e in Fifth Avenue, and in the sum- us near his residence in Greenwich. our says he gave those two women 800,000 of the public money which he e from the city treasury. While he his band of robbers were in authority rupted everybody and everything n the highest to the lowest. He even trolled the courts. Tweed had cor- pions seized; his son and relatives of other members of the Ring were apted receivers. They trumped up ges against railroads to give money heir pets whom they had appointed ivers. This sort of work was done l the Union Pacific Railway Company other Corporations removed the ers to other States. They held one ion people this city in bondage

FALL GOODS

AT

DOWNEY'S.

OWING TO THE

Great Depreciation in the Value

—OF—

All kinds of Goods this Season,

IN THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN STORE OF

R. DOWNEY & BROS.,

WILL BE FOUND

One of the Largest,

One of the Cheapest,

One of the Best Assorted,

STOCKS OF DRY GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THIS BUSINESS

STRICTLY ON A CASH BASIS,

I can assure my customers and the public, that with the very low cost of the Goods, with the very Small profit I add and can afford to, in

SELLING STRICTLY FOR CASH,

THAT IT WILL ENSURE THEM

GOODS AT PRICES ONE-HALF LESS.

MILLINERY!

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Our Large Stock of Millinery

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To Young Men.
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 young men of Ontario with the view
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THE ALTAR.
 —In Napanee, on the 17th inst., the wife of
 r. H. Boyle, of a daughter,—No Cards—

STOCKS OF DRY GOODS

EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE.

HAVING ESTABLISHED THIS BUSINESS

STRICTLY ON A CASH BASIS,

I can assure my customers and the public, that with the very low cost of the Goods, with the very Small profit I add and can afford to, in

SELLING STRICTLY FOR CASH,

THAT IT WILL ENSURE THEM

GOODS AT PRICES ONE-HALF LESS.

MILLINERY ! MILLINERY !

Our Large Stock of Millinery

WILL BE IN AND OPEN

About the Tenth of September.

MISS PHALEN

Is now spending her time in Montreal with the best Millinery House in Canada, in acquiring information and experience previous to opening this department.

Dress Making,

Under the supervision of MISS P. ALLISON, whose reputation is already known as being one of the

Best Dress Makers in Ontario,

Who, with a large number of hands is prepared to

EXECUTE ORDERS WITH PROMPTNESS.

\$60,000 Worth of Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Denims, Ducks, Jeans, Linens,
 Winceys, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Lustres,
 Merinos, Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

COTTON BAGS, COTTON YARN, CARPET YARN.

TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING

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HAM—In Napanee, on the 16th inst., the
wife of Mr. John Cheetham, of a son.

THE TOMB.

18—In Napanee, on the 18th inst., of consump-
tion, Sarah M., wife of Mr. Wm. York, aged
31 years, 1 month, and 28 days.
18—In Napanee, on the 18th inst., Mrs. A.
Loucks, aged 42 years.
18—In Napanee, on Thursday the 20th inst.,
Miss Sarah Deunee, of Consumption, aged 22
years.
18—On the 16th inst., infant child of Jas.
A. Russell Selby, aged 4 months.

FURNITURE !!

Furniture, Planing, Matching, &c.,

Business of J. C. GREEN & SON, will
be carried on in future by

EDWIN GREEN,

who will be pleased to see those who
favor him with a call.

Napanee, Aug. 3rd, 1877. 15-4m

FARM FOR SALE.

FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable
property in the County of Northum-
berland, for Sale. Being all that portion
of No. 34 in Concession A, of the
age and Township of Brighton, lying
between the old Kingston Road, and only
a quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the
center of the village. Upon the premises
are good brick and wooden buildings; a
large orchard of young and bearing trees;
a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood
trees; spring creeks, and other advan-
tages which rendered it desirable. Also
several other good Farms and Village
properties for sale.

I. O. PROCTOR.

Brighton.

ABOUT THE TENTH OF SEPTEMBER.

MISS PHALEN

Is now spending her time in Montreal with the best Millinery House in Canada, in acquiring information and experience previous to opening this department.

Dress Making,

Under the supervision of MISS P. ALLISON, whose reputation is already known as being one of the

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\$60,000 Worth of Dry Goods,

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Cottons, Prints, Shirtings, Denims, Ducks, Jeans, Linens,
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Merinos, Cashmeres, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

COTTON BAGS, COTTON YARN, CARPET YARN.

TAILORING AND READY MADE CLOTHING.

TWEEDS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

OF THE BEST CANADIAN, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH MAKE.

Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Over-Coatings,
Whitneys, Pilots, Beavers and Friezes.

ORDERS SOLICITED AND EXECUTED WITH PROMPTNESS AND TASTE, AND FIT GUARANTEED.

JAMES WALTERS, CUTTER.

SPECIALTIES

IN BLACK & COLORED SILKS,

Silk Velvets, Black Lustres, Mantle Cloths.

AS THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN

BOUGHT SPECIALLY FOR THIS TRADE,

VALUE WILL BE GUARANTEED FOR THE PRICE.

JOHN DOWNEY.

Napanee Sept. 4th, 1877.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC

How to Make a Well

Mr. S. W. Pinkham has a paper on "Wells and Cisterns" in Scribner for September, with plans showing how they are constructed, and how they should be constructed. He says of wells: First, of course, the well must be so constructed that it cannot act as a drain for the neighboring soil. This can be done by making the wall above low-water mark of some material impervious to water, or by omitting this part of the wall altogether. The first can be accomplished by having the wall from a point two or three feet from the bottom made of brick with a coat of hydraulic cement on its exterior, or of hydraulic well-tubing with the jointings well protected with cement; in either case the earth should be thoroughly packed around the wall, and a slight embankment should be made around the orifice to prevent the in-flow of surface or storm water.

In such a well the draining surface is so reduced, and placed at such a distance below the surface of the ground, that in the great majority of instances the introduction of foreign matter becomes impossible, except in so far as there is a chance that substances will fall into the well from above. To prevent this the well should be covered when not in use. In most cases, however, it is better to omit the upper part of the well altogether. After the excavation is completed, the wall can be built in the usual manner for a distance of two or three feet, more or less, as circumstances may demand; the service pipe can then be placed in position, and the well arched over. The remainder of the excavation can then be filled with earth, well packed as it is thrown in, and the pipe carried to any convenient point. It will be necessary to place above the arch several layers of stones successively smaller to prevent the falling of earth into the space below.

The workmen will probably suggest a layer of turf or straw to accomplish this object, but the presence of either of these substances will cause the water to be unpleasant for a considerable time, and will prove the cause of much annoyance.

There is a prevalent notion that a well should be ventilated for the purpose of allowing noxious gases to escape; and that water is better for being exposed to the air. I hardly need state that the only noxious gases in a well (i. e., gases which render the water unwholesome) are the products of the decomposition of organic matter which has found its way into the well in ways which have been described above, and that water as it flows in its subterranean passages is more perfectly aerated than it can be in any other way.

Do Cows Eat in Proportion to Weight?

At the St. Lawrence Dairyman's Association, Gen. Curtis made the point in favor of the Shorthorn cow, that she was such a perfect digester of food that she did not eat as much in proportion to size and yield of milk, as the Ayrshire of Jersey. Mr. Rutherford believed this opinion to be quite a mistaken one, and that the Jersey consumed less food, proportionally to size and yield of milk, than the best milking Shorthorns. Prof. Arnold was inclined to think Gen. Curtis's opinion correct. In corroboration of the latter opinion, Mr. E. W. Stewart related two experiments of his own. One was with two merino sheep, together weighing 20 lbs., fed in comparison with a Cotswold sheep weighing a little over 200 lbs. These sheep were fed in separate pens, for 80 days, upon hay and corn. The two merinos ate 5 lbs. of hay and two quarts of corn per day, while Cotswold ate only 4 lbs. of hay and 3 pints of corn; and the Cotswold gained a fraction of a pound the most, while eating 25 per cent. less. He also tried a similar experiment with three small, common cows, weighing 800 lbs. each, and two large cows, weighing 1,200 lbs. each; so that the weight of each cow was in the

Getting a Drink in Maine.

HOW THE LAW IS INVADED BY DR. DOW'S THIRTY FELLOW-CITIZEN'S.

(New York Sun.)

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8. - Residents of this city smile when the read Neal Dow's assertion that the sale of liquor is practically unknown in Maine. Though familiar with this State for years, and, of course, with the various trials of license and prohibitory laws within its borders, I have never seen in it a greater consumption of intoxicating drinks than now.

Arriving here a few days ago, I at once visited my old friend B. in his office. There were several persons present, and the first cordial greetings were hardly over when B. wrote a few words on a slip of paper, and handed it to me with an air of mystery. I took it and read, "Would you like to have a glass of lager?" I had begun to answer, "Well, I don't care," when a gesture warned me to be silent, and I wrote on a slip "Yes." He then invited me into a back room, to see his new drink. Once there, he said, "I don't want those fellows to know," and led the way down a flight of stairs into the cellar where, at the further end, we found a case of bottled lager.

From B. I afterward obtained the following fact: - Although the law in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors is not openly defied, save in a few isolated cases, the evasions are so many, and ingenious that a great deal of liquor is actually sold within the State. One of the most famous of these evasions is the "egg-dodge." This consists in making two small apertures in the shell, blowing the contents from it and filling the empty case with prime old whiskey. The holes are neatly sealed with white paper, and these eggs sell readily at \$1.50 per dozen.

Another plan, successfully practised for several months until it was finally discovered by the sharp-nosed detectives, was the "faucet dodge." An innocent looking cider or vinegar barrel is furnished with what appears to be an ordinary wooden faucet, from which, when turned in one direction, there flows cider or vinegar; but if it is turned the other way, there gushes forth a stream of foaming, brown ale. One ingenious evader improved upon this method by connecting a barrel of ale, placed in another room, with his Sebago water pipes, and serving his customers, according to their appearance, with Frank Jones' ale or Adam's.

A saloon in the lower part of the town baffled the officers for a long time. They were certain that liquor was sold there, but could discover nothing more criminating about the premises than empty casks and bottles. At last one of them cast a suspicious eye on the high shelf, upon which lay, flat on their sides, a quantity of corkless and, apparently, empty flasks. Mounting to this he discovered that each flask contained brandy or whiskey in such quantity that it just failed to run from the uncorked neck.

Bottles of "patent ginger beer," of which two contained alcohol equal to a bottle of whiskey, had a ready sale for months.

In Portland there are a great number of small clubs, of from a dozen to twenty members each, formed for the express purpose of drinking. Each member pays a small weekly fee, and receives a certain number of tickets. A room is hired, near the express office if possible, and liquor, generally beer, is sent there in bulk from Portsmouth or Boston. Each of the tickets held by members is good for one drink, but none of the liquor is sold.

The express companies are doing an immense business in the transportation of packages of liquor between Boston and Portland. The Portland agents of the Eastern Express Company told me that they received on an average a car load of liquor per day from Boston. It is

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1851

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000
With power to increase to \$1,000,000

FIRE AND MARINE

HEAD OFFICE: Toronto, Ont.

President.
HON. JOHN McMURRICH.

Vice-President.
CHARLES MAGRATH.

Directors.

JAS. MICHIE, Esq. NOAH BARNHART, Esq.
JOHN FISKEIN, Esq. ROBT. HEATY, Esq.
A. M. SMITH, Esq. WM. GOODERHAM, Esq.

BARNARD HILDAN, Managing Director
FRED'K G. C. LOVELESS, Secretary.
WM. BLIGHT, Fire Inspector.
JAMES PRINGLE, General Agent.

Marine Inspector.

Insurances effected at the lowest current rates on Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

On Hull Cargo, and Freight against the perils of Inland Navigation.

On Cargo Risks with the Maritime Provinces by Sail or Steam.

On Cargoes by steamers to British Ports.

W. V. DETLOF,
Agent for Napanee

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster.

There never has been a time when the healing of so many different diseases has been caused by outward application as the present. It is an undisputed fact that over half of the entire population of the globe resort to the use of ordinary plasters.

The principal ingredients used in making these Plasters are Gum Olibanum - or better known as the Frankincense of the Bible - Rubber, and Burgundy Pitch, which, when scientifically compounded, is full of electricity, and when combined with the pure medicinal gums, is found to be one of the greatest healing mediums ever brought before the human race.

They are acknowledged by all who have used them to act quicker than any other Plaster they ever before tried, and that one of these Plasters will do more real service than a hundred of the ordinary kind. All other plasters are slow of action, and require to be worn continually to effect a cure; but with these it is entirely different; the instant one is applied the patient will feel its effect.

They possess all the soothing, warming, supporting and strengthening qualities of all other Plasters. Many who have been relieved of RHEUMATISM, TIC DOULOUREUX, and various other pains in the KIDNEYS, BREAST or SIDE, and believe it is solely done by the electrical qualities which the Porous Plasters contain, and which is imparted to the system, thus restoring them to a healthy condition.

They are very soft and pliable, still very adhesive, and a sure cure for WEAK BACKS, PAINS IN THE SPINE AND BREAST; and are invaluable to those who have a COUGH of long standing, and often prevents CONSUMPTION. Some even tell us they believe they were entirely cured by the use of them of a long seated Consumption.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. 19-yl

Will Cure Consumption.

TO all suffering from the following diseases a ray of hope is offered through the kindness of a missionary friend who has sent me the formula of a pure vegetable medicine which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan: - for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe - FREE OF CHARGE - to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail by addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham, Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-yl

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

WE have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culvertwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Injuries to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, of this admirable Essay clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which

GLOBE Life Assurance OF NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - - - \$5,000

Premium Reserve, - - - - - \$3,000

Income for Year 1876, - - - - - \$88

This company only accepts risks, and is noted for the prompt which claims are paid.

It offers insurance on the ordinary well as the endowment plans, but also known as the ten, fifteen and year reserve dividend plan, by which serves as well as all other accumulation may be withdrawn at the time, thereby affording a system of insurance under ordinary life rates.

See prospectus in hands of local

H. L. CO General Agent
THOS. A. HUFF
Napanee, 15th June, 1877.

WANTED.

We want reliable, energetic agents in every town in the Dominion of Canada. This work, magnificent, containing over 2,000 full page engravings, and over 300 full page engravings. The world has been in Paris, on a plan which is welcome to every English family. To energetic young men who are willing to work, we will give a permanent position for life and ODDLY AT Don't fail write! private terms, sample pages, etc. is a grand opportunity for school to make more than double the without interfering with the usual duties. The works are manufactured at a cost of over \$20,000 literary, artistic and mechanical products the plates by the known, reliable Lovell Printing Lishing Co., of Montreal. All agents must be addressed to the General agents as follows:

HAZEN B. BIGNEY & 28 and 30 St. Francis Xavier MONTREAL

Dr. William Gray's Specific

The Great English Remedy is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all other diseases that lead to Insanity or Premature Grave, all of which are first caused by deviating from the laws of nature and indulgence.

The Specific Medicine is the result of study and many years of experience these special diseases. Pamplet for The Specific Medicine is sold by all at 21 per package, or six packages for \$1 sent by mail on receipt of the money.

WILLIAM GRAY

GREAT

Cheap S

did not eat as much in proportion to size and yield of milk, as the Ayrshire of Jersey. Mr. Rutherford believed this opinion to be quite a mistaken one, and that the Jersey consumed less food, proportionally to size and yield of milk, than the best milking Shorthorns. Prof. Arnold was inclined to think Gen. Curtis's opinion correct. In corroboration of the latter opinion, Mr. E. W. Stewart related two experiments of his own. One was with two merino sheep, together weighing 20 lbs., fed in comparison with a Cotswold sheep weighing a little over 200 lbs. These sheep were fed in separate pens, for 80 days, upon hay and corn. The two merinos ate 5 lbs. of hay and two quarts of corn per day, while Cotswold ate only 4 lbs. of hay and 3 pints of corn; and the Cotswold gained a fraction of a pound the most, while eating 25 per cent. less. He also tried a similar experiment with three small, common cows, weighing 800 lbs. each, and two large cows, weighing 1,200 lbs. each; so that the weight of each lot was equal. The experiment was made in the winter, all the cows being dry. They were all fed on mixed clover and timothy hay, cut five-eighths of an inch long, with two quarts of bran mixed with each bushel of cut hay. The feed was weighed as given to each lot, and supplied *ad libitum*. During 30 days the three small cows ate, on the average, 70 lbs. per day, and the large cows 60 lbs. per day. At the end of the experiment, the three small cows had gained 65 lbs., and the two large cows 62 pounds. Here was a difference in food in favor of the large animal of 16.8 per cent. The cows were all apparently, in the same condition at the beginning. It is the general opinion that animals eat in proportion to weight; but this will not apply to cases where the difference in weight is very large. In the case of the two merino sheep that weighed the same as one Cotswold, there is the heat of two systems to be kept up, instead of one. The respiratory food is not in proportion to size of animal, as the lungs of the two small sheep were, combined, larger than those of one large sheep, and would take more food to keep up animal heat. The outside surface of the bodies of two small animals having only the weight of one large animal is much greater, and the radiation of heat from this large surface will be proportionally greater, and require so much additional food. This appears to be a rational explanation of the facts of these two experiments, and which have been observed, in a general way, by many feeders.—*N. Y. Sun*.

Fruit as a Medicine

The importance to health of eating plenty of fresh, ripe fruit at this season cannot be too strongly argued. Not imported tropical products, but the fruit of our own climate. Not green or rotten fruit. All the patent pills and half the physicians' prescriptions for average human indisposition, are for one single purpose—to drain the system of dead and injurious matter. Headache, dullness, sluggishness, fever, and two-thirds of the symptoms which precede disease, have their origin in imperfect human drainage. With a very large proportion of people, a certain consumption of ripe fruit will regulate this economy. It is better than any pill, for the action so induced is regular and constant in proportion to the supply. At best, the action of any drug is spasmodic. It is only a choice between two evils. Fruit is a food and medicine also recommended by the palate. It nourishes and cleanses. Yet thousands of people live on year after year whose daily experience is that of "not feeling very well," whose trouble is more or less constipation. The burden of their diet is meats, salt and fresh bread, and potatoes. Thus they go on perpetuating their misery and ignorant of the simple remedy within their reach. Or to effect the necessary action they use citrate pills, aperients, and, occasionally, when extra stoppage with all its disagreeable symptoms occurs, a dose of salts and senna, rhubarb or "blue mass." Of course a long neglect of the clogged-up system render such re-

failed to run from the uncorked neck.

Bottles of "patent ginger beer," of which two contained alcohol equal to a bottle of whiskey, had a ready sale for months.

In Portland there are a great number of small clubs, of from a dozen to twenty members each, formed for the express purpose of drinking. Each member pays a small weekly fee, and receives a certain number of tickets. A room is hired, near the express office if possible, and liquor, generally beer, is sent there in bulk from Portsmouth or Boston. Each of the tickets held by members is good for one drink, but none of the liquor is sold.

The express companies are doing an immense business in the transportation of packages of liquor between Boston and Portland. The Portland agents of the Eastern Express Company told me that they received on an average a car load of liquor per day from Boston. It is dangerous, however, for them to deliver packages C. O. D., as Judge Clifford decides that an express agent thus becomes an agent of the dealer, and that liquor thus delivered is sold within the State.

So stringent is the law that apothecaries are no longer allowed to sell alcohol for medical purposes even when it is ordered by a physician. This has so seriously inconvenienced them that every druggist and apothecary in Maine has bound himself to support only such candidates for the State Legislature as shall favour the passage of a bill, to be presented this coming winter, removing this restriction. This bill, if passed, will allow them to dispense any medicine mentioned in the United States pharmacopoeia. It passed one branch of the Legislature last winter, and was in a fair way to pass the other, when some prohibitionist caused it to be amended with the words, "Except such as shall contain alcohol."

The bills of fair at hotels and restaurants, instead of the usual wine list on the last page, contain copies of the State liquor laws. A stranger finds it almost impossible to obtain even a bottle of Bass at a hotel; but to the initiated nothing is more simple. He has merely to register, engage a room, and in it call for what he likes. The bill is for room rent. In some places beer is given away, but crackers sell for ten apiece.

The Cumberland Club, of Portland, is one of the most comfortable and elegant in the country, but in it no liquor is sold, and none appears on the dinner table unless brought from their private stores by members. In the club house, however, there is a small upper room, furnished and ornamented with tiers of lockers, of one of which each member, if he so desires, holds the key. When this club was founded, last May, one of the members remarked:—"It now remains to be seen how long a dry club will float."

Besides depriving the State of one of its principal sources of revenue, the Maine liquor law has already driven from it a vast amount of business that will never return. In certain cases it increases drunkenness, from the fact that men will seek to do that which they are forbidden. Much of the liquor that is sold within the State—and at high prices, too—is of the poorest quality, and productive of the worst effects. A higher premium than ever is put upon smuggling, and the number of illicit stills is on the increase. A large brewery near Portland, in which many men were employed, is closed; the men are thrown out of work, and the vast stores of malt accumulated there are being shipped to Portsmouth.

The beer gardens are closed, and no other places of entertainment of equal attractiveness have been provided.

There are 1,200 names on the Rine roll in St. Thomas.

Montreal volunteer pay lists have been sent to Ottawa.

Tenements are being put up in St. John as a speculation.

mula of a pure vegetable medicine, which has long been used by the native medicine men of Hindostan—for the positive and radical cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Throat and Lung difficulty, General Debility, Loss of Manhood and all Nervous Affections, its power has been tested in hundreds of cases without a failure. I now feel it my sacred duty as far as possible to relieve human misery and will send the recipe—FREE OF CHARGE—to any person who may desire it with directions for using. Sent by return mail in addressing with 2 stamps naming this paper, Dr. O. R. Brigham Drawer 28, Utica, N. Y. 19-17

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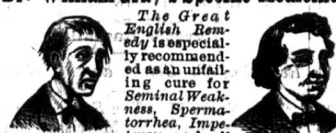
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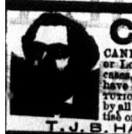
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CANNOT be cured by Snuff, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases, some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by CONSUMPTION REMEDY. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise and on request for Catalogue.

T. J. B. HARRING, BROOKVILLE, ONT.

10 Years' Success Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Legs, and Druggists in Throat Discharge.

ST. ARMAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

T. J. B. HARRING,
Dear Sirs:—I beg to inform you that I have been cured of my Catarrh of the Throat, and I am now able to do my work as usual. I had severe soreness and pain under the shoulder blades and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and feeling in my right lung as though there was a weight on it, with continual dropping in the throat and a constant cough. Such was my condition when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy, one bottle of which cured my pain and gave me an improved appetite, and after taking four bottles I was enabled to breathe as to be to endure hard and continued labor, and my cough and clearing land, at which I have been surprised. My general health is now as usual, and I feel very well, and to the use of your Catarrh Remedy.
Price \$1 per bottle. **HENRY SMITH,**
ASK FOR HENRY SMITH'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
ROOM PAPER,
JEWELRY.
FANCY GOODS, etc.,

—AT—
HENDERSON'S BOOKSTORE,
Dundas Street, Napawee.

Now is the time to buy
SCHOOL BOOKS,
COPY BOOKS,
SLATES & SCHOOL STATIONERY
Of every kind at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALL THE NEW SCHOOL BOOKS,
AT LOW PRICES.

Account Books,
Envelopes by Box,
Note Paper by the packet,
Music and Music Books,
Jewelry,
Combs,
Brushes,
Violins,
Accordeons,
Purses,
Pocket Books,
Bags,
Picture Frames,
Pictures,
Books of all kinds,
Bibles,
Hymn Books,
Prayer Books,
Photograph Albums,
Fancy Boxes of Perfumed Envelopes, containing 1 quire of Paper, and 24 Envelopes to match for 15 c.
Opera Glasses,
Stereoscopes,
Fans, worth 25c. for 15c. and all other kinds at proportionably low prices.
Base Balls, worth 25c. for 15c., 80c. for 20c., 50c. for 30c., 75c. for 45c., etc., etc.

A Call is Respectfully Solicited.
N. B.—A Lot of Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine at Cost Price.

JOHN HENDERSON,
Bookseller.

Consumption Cured.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN, retired from active practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a Vegetable Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of
CONSUMPTION ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH
and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a Positive and Radical Cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having thoroughly tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, feels it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive, and a commendable desire to relieve human suffering, he will send FREE OF CHARGE to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and successfully using. Sent by return mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.
DR. C. STEVENS,
Box 26, Brookville, Ont.

The Subscribers have the largest stock, and best assortment of
PLOUGHS

—AND—
PLOUGH SHARES


IN THE COUNTY, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE MANUFACTURERS
LOWEST PRICES
DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WRIGHT & Co.
Napawee, August 28th, 1877. 18

SAVE YOUR MONEY

Times are hard and you can avoid buying new clothes if you will get those you have dyed and scoured so as to
LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW,
at a trifling expense. Remember that at
Montgomery's Steam Dye Works,


Opposite Madden's Tanney, near the river, all kinds of goods are cleaned and dyed on the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rates.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, MOURNING GOODS KID GLOVES PLUMES, &c.
CLEANED AND DYED.
Call and give Montgomery a trial and be satisfied.



FARM FOR SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of July next, Shippers or Exporters of goods, by Vessel, Railway, or any other conveyance to any country or place, outside of the Dominion of Canada, must make export entries verified by oath at the Custom House, with particulars of quantity and value, under a penalty not exceeding \$500, and no clearance will be granted to any vessel until the said entries are made and verified.
J. BENSON, Collector.
Custom House, Napawee June 25th, 1877.

PHOSFOZONE,



For Stomach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.
Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.—DEAR SIRS,—I can confidently recommend PHOSFOZONE, and find my customers speak very highly of its merits.
J. A. HARTE, Chemist,
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FARM FOR SALE.
FARM of 175 Acres, the most desirable property in the County of Northumberland, for Sale. Being all that portion of lot No. 34 in Concession A, of the Village and Township of Brighton, lying North of the old Kingston Road, and only quarter of a mile from the P. O. and the centre of the village. Upon the premises are good brick and wooden buildings; a large orchard of young and bearing trees; a beautiful grove of pine and hardwood timber; spring creeks, and other advantages which rendered it desirable. Also several other good Farms and Village Properties for sale.
I. O. PROCTOR,
Brighton.

Important to Butter Workers.
ONE GOOD ACTIVE AGENT WANTED in every township to introduce the **Victor Butter Worker**. Sample Machine Free to Agents. Price, \$4.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00 each. One Million to be sold in the Dominion. Apply early with stamp, for agents circular, to the
VICTOR WRENGER Co.,
Brookville, Ont.

SEPTEMBER 21 1877.



S. G. BEATTY & Co.,

BELLEVILLE, - - Ontario.

G. BEATTY. W. K. ROBINSON. J. W. JOHNSON.

Ontario Business College,

which has been in existence for 10 years, and, during which time

Has Trained Hundreds of Young Men

for Business Life, who are now filling important positions in the community, offers advantages for obtaining a

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION,

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THE COURSE IS SHORT,

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GOOD BOARD

can be obtained in Belleville at a lower rate than in any other place having a Business College in Canada or the United States.

The College Journal, containing full information respecting terms, nature of course, etc., and specimens of penmanship, sent free on application.

Address, **S. G. BEATTY & Co.,**
BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Belleville, September 1877.

19-6m.

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THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED TO

Manufacture and Furnish

AT SHORT NOTICE,

SAVETROUGHING AND PIPING,

AND

All kinds of Ware in my Line

ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

HAVE IN STOCK A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Cooking Stoves, Sinks, Cistern Pumps,

LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

PLOWS AND PLOW-SHEARS A SPECIALITY.

Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for our money.

H. BOYLE, Agt.

HARDWARE !

THE GOLDEN AUGER.

HENRY W. PERRY,

(Formerly with Boyle & Wright.)

Has purchased the Hardware Stock of Mr. Ralph Parry, which he now offers to the public at the

LOWEST LIVING RATE

If You want Immense Bargains in Hardware, don't neglect to call on

H. W. PERRY,

At the Golden Auger.

TERMS CASH.

Napanee, May 23rd, 1877.

5

A SPECULATION !

During the dull summer months, the undersigned will sell Furniture, Chairs, &c., at greatly reduced Prices, for Cash or Good Notes.

J. GIBBARD & SON.

"Best Pianos, Lowest Prices."



THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW PREPARED TO

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AT SHORT NOTICE,

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ALSO REPAIRING ALL KINDS OF COPPER AND TINWARE.

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LEAD PIPE AND ZINC.

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Give me a Call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will get good value for
r money.

H. BOYLE, Agt.

Win. Miller's Old Stand.

ancee, July 5th,

Ploughs!! Ploughs!!!

The Subscribers have the largest stock, and best assortment of

PLOUGHS

AND

PLOUGH SHARES

THE COUNTY, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT THE MANUFACTURERS

LOWEST PRICES

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.

WRIGHT & Co.

ancee, August 28th, 1877.

18

AVE YOUR MONEY

During the dull summer
months, the undersigned
will sell Furniture, Chairs,
&c., at greatly reduced
Prices, for Cash or Good
Notes.

J. GIBBARD & SON.

"Best Pianos, Lowest Prices."



CHARLES D. BLAKE & Co's..

Grand Square and Upright Piano-Fortes

JOHN N. LAZIER,

BELLEVILLE,

General Agent for the Dominion of Ganada

MERITS OF THE BLAKE PIANO-FORTE

Its Great Durability

In Workmanship it Cannot be Surpassed, if Equaled.

In Power, Solidity, Purity and Equality of Tone.

It has no Compeer.

As a Safe Investment, it is the Best.

It is Warranted in the most Satisfactory Manner

Every Improvement that has been recognized by people of cultivated taste,

to be of real benefit and utility, has been adopted by the Manufacturers of

The Subscribers have the largest stock, and best assortment of

PLOUGHS

—AND—

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near the River, all kinds of goods are cleaned and dyed on the shortest notice, and at the cheapest rates.

MELEN'S CLOTHING, MOURNING GOODS KID GLOVES PLUMES, &c.

CLEANED AND DYED.

and give Montgomery a trial and be satisfied.



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J. BENSON, Collector.
House, Napanee June 25th, 1877.

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I. O. PROCTOR.
Brighton.

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In Power, Solidity, Purity and Equality of Tone.

It has no Competitor.

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Every Improvement that has been recognized by people of cultivated taste,

to be of real benefit and utility, has been adopted by the Manufacturers of

these pianos, and the grand result is, that for power, sweetness, brilliancy and

singing quality of tone, even throughout the entire scale, delicacy and elasticity

of touch, strength, durability and beauty of finish, these Instruments stand unrivalled.

MOST SATISFACTORY TERMS OF PAYMENT

EVERY PIANO WARRANTED FOR 7 YEARS.

AGENTS WANTED.

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JOHN N. LAZIER, Belleville,

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have received instructions from England, to lend a large amount of Money,

AT LOWER RATES THAN HAS YET BEEN OFFERED.

CALL IN AND EXAMINE RATES.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

WILLIAMS & HOOPER.

PHOSFOZONE,



mach Complaints, General Weakness and Pulmonary Affections.
Messrs. Evans, Mercer & Co.:—DEAR SIRS,—I confidently recommend PHOSFOZONE, and customers speak very highly of its merits.
J. A. HARTE, Chemist.
Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.